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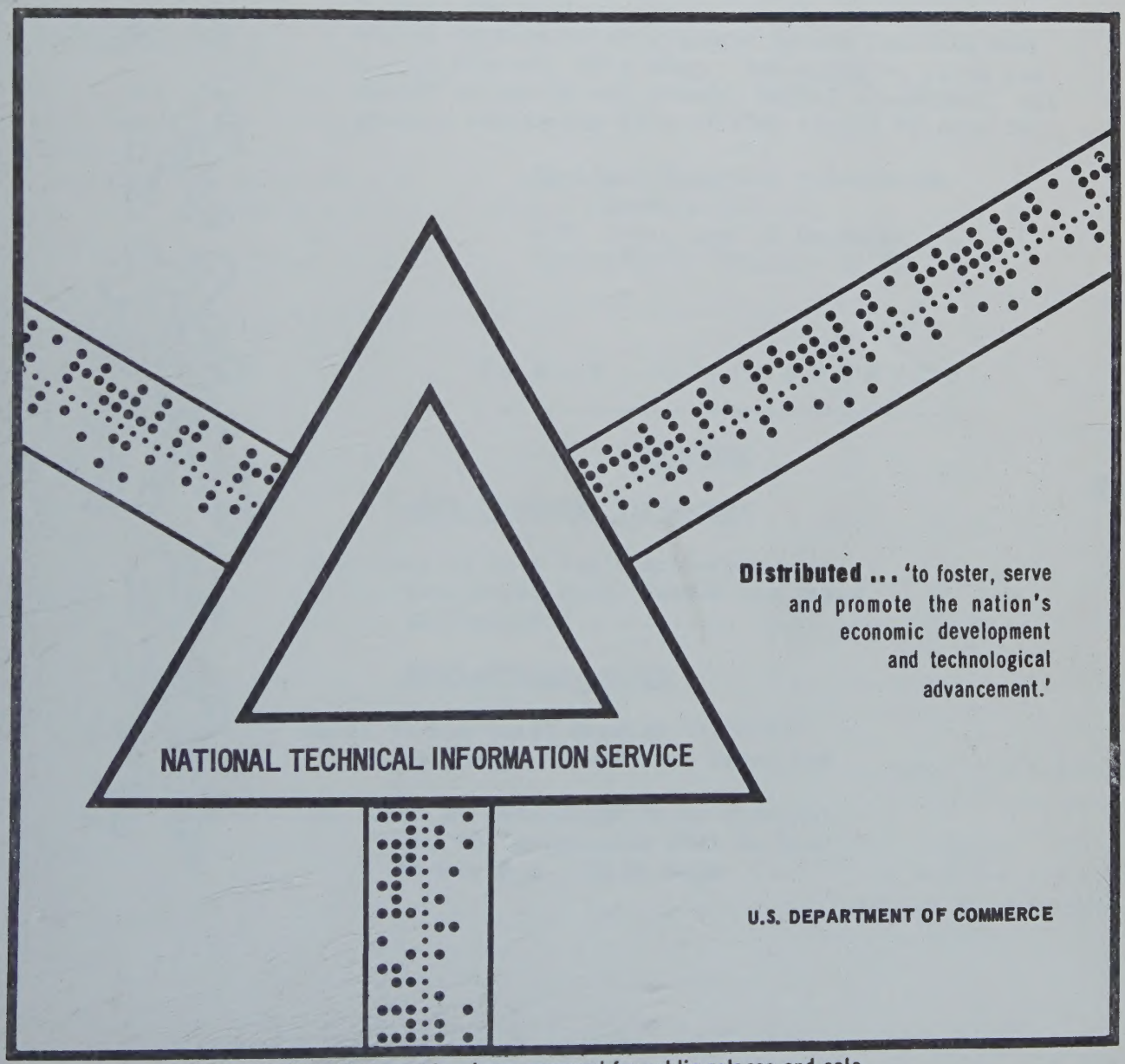
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ANTI-COMMUNIST LITERATURE

Criticism of Hsia Yen's Anti-Communist, Traitorous Play, "Under the Eaves in Shanghai"

by

The Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of the Chinese Department of Northwest University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1971)

Hsia Yen, one of the "four villains" and counter-revolutionaries who wormed their way into the revolutionary cultural bulwark from the mid-thirties to the mid-forties, has continuously churned out over ten anti-Communist, traitorous "national defense theatrical works" including Sai Chin Hua, opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and advocating the right-leaning opportunist line of renegades Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i to serve the Kuomintang reactionary group of running dogs of imperialism. One of the big poisonous weeds is "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" extolled by Chou Yang, champion of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black literary and art line, and his kind as one of "Hsia Yen's fine early works" and "the masterpiece of masterpieces." This calls for a thorough criticism by us.

Capitulationist Transmitter

"Under the Eaves in Shanghai" came out on the eve of the Lukouch'iao Incident in 1937. The basic feature of the then prevailing situation was Japanese imperialism's desire to turn China into its colony. "Such a situation posed the question of 'What should be done?' to all classes and all political groups of China. Resistance? Or capitulation? Or drifting somewhere in between?"

Led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the broad masses of people were resolute in their opposition to capitulation and firm in their demand for resistance. The Kuomintang reactionary clique represented by Chiang Kai-shek advocated national sell-out and capitulation and adhered to its anti-Communist and anti-people counter-revolutionary policy. The Kuomintang reactionary clique viciously slandered and attacked the Communist Party and raised the rabid cry for so-called "end to class struggle." The right-leaning opportunists in the Party represented by Wang Ming also followed up with a call for abandoning the proletarian leadership and for only unity but not struggle on the anti-Japanese national united front, and shamelessly extolled evil gangster ruler Chiang Kai-shek as the "banner" of the revolution, fully revealing their ugly renegade features. In "Under the Eaves in Shanghai," Hsia Yen gave voice to the renegades' capitulationist line by harping on the so-called "misfortune" brought on by the revolutionary struggle and his "regret" of revolutionary life, true to his role of transmitter of Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary clamors.

Hsia Yen explained that he wrote "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" as a play reflecting the "misery, grief and hope of insignificant persons." Such "misery" and "grief" found its main expression in the ugly "triangular relations" involving K'uang Fu, Lin Chih-ch'eng and Yang Ts'ai-yü. K"uang Fu had been a very early comer to the revolution. After his marriage to Yang Ts'ai-yü, he was arrested and clapped in jail and subjected to "harsh treatment." After his release, he thought of finding his good friend Lin Chih-ch'eng and through him gaining a reunion with his wife and daughter. It turned out that his wife had long been living together with Lin Chih-ch'eng. K'uang Fu had wanted to claim his conjugal rights but was unwilling to disrupt the placid life of the two. At last, he ran away. What followed was a portrayal of the intensity of grief and the poignancy of distress. Here Hsia Yen clearly spelled out the "misery" and "grief" of K'uang Fu and others as a result of revolutionary action against Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang dictatorship or their sympathy with such action. He went to great lengths to throw a spotlight on the unhappy circumstances of K'uang Fu and others. Their "misery" and "grief" were an "indictment" of the so-called "crime" of revolution that ruined people's "personal happiness." They were also a "hope" that people would take the case of renegade K'uang Fu as a lesson and would refrain from participating in revolution and class struggle against the landlord-bourgeois class.

In "The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance Against Japan," the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "In terms of relative political importance the development of the national contradiction between China and Japan has demoted the domestic contradictions between classes and between political groupings to a secondary and subordinate place. But they still exist and have by no means diminished or disappeared." At that time, to insure continuing struggle against Japanese imperialism and traitors, the proletariat and the broad masses of people led by the Chinese Communist Party had to wage struggle against the die-hard anti-Communist groups. To insist on having proletarian leadership over the Chinese revolution in line with the principle of serving the interests of the anti-Japanese war

effort was a fundamental condition for overcoming the danger of capitulation, establishing a really solid national united front and scoring a victory in the anti-Japanese war. That Chiang Kai-shek vociferously called for "an end to class struggle" was motivated by nothing but a counter-revolutionary plot in his vain attempt to wipe out the Chinese Communist Party and sell out national interests. At this time, Hsia Yen on the one hand devoted volumes to the ballyhoo, "We have only the enemy from abroad to face and no internal trouble to worry about." On the other hand, he threw into circulation "Under the Eaves in Shanghai," playing up class capitulationism in response to Chiang Kai-shek's call for an "end to class struggle." This meant open opposition to Chairman Mao's brilliant teachings on class struggle during the period of the Anti-Japanese War. It dampened the will for class struggle of the proletariat and the people and served the interests of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie and the fascist dictatorial rule of Chiang Kai-shek.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "During the national revolutionary war against Japan, class capitulationism actually is a reserve force behind national capitulationism and a most vicious trend which helps the right-wing camp and which may cause defeat in the war." While vigorously playing up class capitulationism, Hsia Yen was also a keen advocate of national capitulationism. This stood out in his narrative in "Li Ling-pei."

Li Ling-pei was an "aged newspaper vendor." His only son lost his life in the "January 28" war of resistance of Shanghai. The father who survived the fighter was purposely cast by Hsia Yen in the role of a maniac. Just as in this passage: Due to his son's death, he went crazy and "often got drunk." He "took to humming the song called Tombstone in Memory of Li Ling: 'Thinking of a faraway son is human nature; big drops of tears steal down both cheeks.'" Since the body of his dead son could not be found, "he insisted that his son was alive and acting as a commander. He was a bit off his rocker!"

Hsia Yen did not content himself with a mere "maniac" condemned to a pathetic life in the evening of his life. He drew on mass sneers and jeers to highlight the poignancy of the "maniac's" grief. Even his son sacrificed to the anti-Japanese war was presented as "a contribution to cannon fodder." Through the tragic image of Li Ling-pei projected by design, Hsia Yen was thus wickedly hammering home the point: The anti-Japanese national revolutionary war would only bring "distress" and "unhappiness"; for the sake of "happiness" such a war should be opposed. By Hsia Yen's reactionary logic, the Chinese people in face of the Japanese aggressors had nothing better to do but offer on a platter the coveted rivers and mountains of the motherland to the enemy, and would find happiness only in the role of the conquered of a vanquished nation. This is the language of an out-and-out traitor!

Vindicator of a Renegade's Philosophy

In the mid-thirties, following an upsurge in the new national revolution, "China was on the eve of a new national mass revolution." Whatever the stand to be taken on such a revolutionary struggle would decide the people's every word and deed.

Lenin once said, "Never before has there been nor can there be a revolution that provides insurance against a protracted, arduous and probably sacrifice-studded struggle." In the eyes of Marxists and Leninists, revolutionary struggle would naturally bring the people sacrifices and distress. But if we refrain from revolutionary struggle and willingly cast ourselves in the role of the slaves of imperialism and the reactionary ruling class, then the sacrifices and distress suffered by people will be multiplied. In revolutionary struggle, the loss of a small number of people may be the price of the emancipation of a whole nation or a whole class; transient pain may be the cost of long-lasting and eternal happiness. Revolutionary struggle gives people tempering and keeps the wheels of history moving. Taken in his sense, revolution is an all-important "festive day" to the masses of people. For a proletarian revolutionary in face of the enemy's suppression and oppression and in face of difficulties, setbacks and sacrifices, the reaction is never a running away, a retreat, and, least of all, a baleful lament of grief or tearful appeal. Rather it is a gallant unyielding stand, dogged struggle and a return blow two or three times as hard as that received from the enemy, with revolutionary interest coming before personal safety.

Like all counter-revolutionary revisionists, Hsia Yen applied the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and reactionary viewpoint of humanitarianism to the relations between revolutionary struggle and "personal happiness." "Personal happiness" was given as something above class and supreme. Pursuit of abstract universal happiness and the like was seized on as an excuse to negate the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the masses of people against exploitation and oppression and for freedom and emancipation. Hsia Yen's big poisonous weed, "Under the Eaves in Shanghai," was a calculated attempt to preach class capitulationism and national capitulationism, filled with sympathy for renegades and turncoats presented them in the best light possible and sought to vindicate shameless acts that went against the revolutionary cause. Herein lies the reactionary essence.

The main character of K'uang Fu in "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" was cast by Hsia Yen in the role of a "revolutionary." Hsiao Yen put it in a subtle way: "At that time, he might or might not be a Communist Party member, but anyway, he was a revolutionary intellectual under the leadership of the Party." In fact, with the mask given this character by the writer ripped off, K'uang Fu emerged as an out-and-out shameless renegade from the Kuomintang dog kennel.

K'uang Fu participated in revolution as early as the period of the first revolutionary civil war. After he was put in jail, he acted contrary to the lofty communist ideals and lost his proletarian revolutionary will. While in prison, he thought of nothing but his own wife and daughter and hankered for nothing but a new lease on life to "get together" with his dearest and nearest. When out of the dog's kennel, he told of "privation and suffering" in the past few years, and "courage deserted him." He "lost his confidence" in life and gave himself up as "a loser on the battlefield of life," "mentally and physically exhausted."

From the standpoint of this despicable and shameless renegade, Hsia Yen blatantly and openly preached the exploiting class life outlook, gloomy, dark, bleak and reactionary. For K'uang Fu, what was lofty communism, what was revolutionary struggle, etc., had "become a thing of the past and something that should rather be dropped." True to his role of a thorough renegade of the revolution, he solemnly declared, "I bear malice toward none." What an expression, "Malice toward none!" From the mouth of the so-called "revolutionary" K'uang Fu, it actually spelled out a world of gratitude, and not the least resentment, for a chance given him by the Kuomintang reactionary group to betray the Party and surrender, crawl out of the kennel and get "a new lease on life." This threw in bold relief the ugly features of the renegade.

To put renegades and turncoats in a favorable light, Hsia Yen stopped at nothing in vindicating K'uang Fu. He said,"He couldn't help feeling upset and painful on stepping out of jail to have this happen to him (the affair between Yang Ts'ai-yü and Lin Chih-ch'eng) after such harsh treatment in jail." In Hsia Yen's opinion, because of a few knocks in life, a "revolutionary" might be excused for his feeling "upset" and "painful" and even rebelling against the revolutionary cause and "regretting" everything of the past. This is really strange talk to "justify apostasy!" Hsia Yen also found an interpretation for the name of K'uang Fu. K'uang (匡) means K'uang Cheng (匡正) or reform. K'uang Fu was also made synomymous with the name of Fu Sheng (复生) which meant rejuvenation." How did "rejuvenation" come about? First as a "revolutionary," K'uang Fu suffered harsh treatment in jail and became a renegade. Later under the so-called enlightenment of his daughter, he "hit upon an idea," ran away from home and changed from a renegade into a "revolutionary," "rejuvenated." Here Hsia Yen was peddling renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister trash about "a hairs-breadth" that divided the revolution from counter-revolution and preaching what was out-and-out renegade philosophy.

It was no coincidence that Hsia Yen's "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" came out in the spring of 1937. On the eve of the appearance of "Under the Eaves in Shanghai," renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i who had wormed his way into the Party took things into his own hands and secretly directing Po I-po, An Tzu-wen and other scoundrels to write "anti-Communist announcements" so they might crawl out of the kennel in succession. Later, they again worked their way into the Party to form a renegade bloc carrying out continuously vicious anti-Communist and anti-people activities.

T'ien Han, Yang Han-sheng and other black cadres and generals of the Liu Shao-ch'i bourgeois command headquarters also turned into rebels against the revolutionary cause in the period between 1934 and 1935. Hsia Yen himself confessed that he was writing the play "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" just after the Sian Incident. He heard the stories of many released from jail and was touched and inspired to write. He also said that T'ien Han, Yang Han-sheng and others were "arrested at that time." This remark just laid bare the secret: What inspired Hsia Yen's writing was in fact a feeling of "being touched" by T'ien Han, Yang Han-sheng and other renegades. The "misery" and "grief" associated with the character K'uang Fu in the play

were the "misery" and "grief" of this group of renegades. The big poisonous weed "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" was concocted by Hsia Yen for no other purpose than to put Liu Shao-ch'i's renegade bloc in a favorable light and make himself their vindicator devoted to making up their faces and honoring them with monuments and biographies.

Trumpeter of the Slave's Philosophy

That Hsia Yang advocated class capitulationism and national capitulationism revealed his counter-revolutionary "ideal": To maintain the fascist dictatorship of Chiang's family and put China forever in the dark state of a colony or a semi-colony. In "Under the Eaves in Shanghai," primary school teacher Ch'ao Chen-yü was made a "positive" preacher by Hsia Yen to realize his counter-revolutionary "ideal." Hsia Yen could not help praising Ch'ao Chen-yü as an "optimist." "I like him." Through this character, Hsia Yen was even more vigorously advocating the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the slave's philosophy.

It is common knowledge that the fascist dictatorship system represented by Chiang Kai-shek was at the root of all the evils of the old China. To overthrow such landlord-bourgeois reactionary rule, just as Engels said, "Other than violence in a democratic revolution, we don't admit there exists any other means to realize these goals." "The first step we should take is to seize political power." However, Hsia Yen made Ch'ao Chen-yü an advocate of the very opposite of this or the absurd theory, "A bad atmosphere stems from bad people. To be a good person, one should start working on himself."

Here Hsia Yen was applying the abstract good and evil of "human nature" in an attempt to rule out class struggle and oppose violence in revolution. The aim was to cross out at one stroke of the pen the crime of Chiang Kai-shek's fascist dictatorship and negate the revolutionary struggle waged by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party in overthrowing the "three big mountains" and seizing political power by force.

It was pointed out that if only every man should "start working on self" to become a "worthy," "good person," "content and satisfied" and not rebellious, then society would be a bright place of happiness for all. This is pure deceptive talk! In fact, it belongs to the same stuff as the "self-cultivation" advocated by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i. People are called upon to "reconcile themselves to poverty and what they get out of life" and "take what goes against them," to cater to the needs of the reactionary ruling class and be law-abiding and subservient plebeians.

Furthermore, Hsia Yen represented Ch'ao Chen-yü as one who expressed more than once his satisfaction with his own adaptability to the kind of life under the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionary group. He felt satisfied and content, worthy and secure. He said exultantly, "In my station of life, I may not compare favorably with those high up on the ladder but more than favorably with those on the lower rungs." Here we can easily see why in

projecting the image of K'uang Fu in this play, Hsia Yen should have devoted volumes to the mystery that revolution would necessarily ruin "personal happiness": If you want to oppose the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionary group and participate in revolutionary struggle, then you fit into an "unhappy" scene; as a good citizen, you may be associated with an "optimistic" life.

Defending Japanese imperialism's policy of aggression and colonial policy was another reactionary aim prompting Hsia Yen's promotion of Ch'ao Chen-yü's philosophy. The reactionary Japanese government's invasion of China in the thirties was a product of the Japanese militarist system and a wild and unofficial war of aggression. The anti-Japanese national war waged by the Chinese people in defense of the motherland against aggression was a progressive and just war. Hsia Yen should have openly brushed aside the difference between two wars of a different nature, making the absurd claim that "if stripped of their tiger skins," these Japanese aggressors "in armored cars with eyes shooting daggers from under helmets and faces showing murderous intent as if poised to swallow us up" would "be just like us!" What kind of talk! This is the sheer talk of a traitor, and a naked and stark attempt to rationalize the Japanese renegades' ruthless and violent acts committed in China such as killing, arson, raping, kidnapping and robbery!

Lenin once pointed out, "Those slaves who are effusive in their praise of the beauty of a slave's life and overwhelmed with gratitude toward those good-natured and kind-hearted masters are knavish and shameless fellows." In "Under the Eaves in Shanghai," Ch'ao Chen-yü was a subservient and shameless man projected in a hideous image by Hsia Yen to cater to the needs of a counter-revolutionary regime. Ch'ao Chen-yü's philosophy was reactionary philosophy credited to Hsia Yen, serving the counter-revolutionary regime in its priestly role.

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In "Under the Eaves in Shanghai," counter-revolutionary Hsia Yen also elaborately designed a "dramatic tune" shrouding the whole play in its pall from beginning to end. It was an atmosphere "of the rainy season so oppressive as to make one feel uncomfortable." In Hsia Yen's own words, such atmosphere was indicative of "the then prevailing political climate" and reflective of the "characteristics of the era at that time." Such an assessment by Hsia Yen of the then prevailing situation was nothing but an exposure of Hsia Yen's defeatist reactionary theory.

In 1937, under the Party's leadership, the worker masses of the whole country were holding high the banner of national liberation and uniting with all those forces willing to resist the Japanese aggression. A broad anti-Japanese national united front was formed with an anti-Japanese and save-the-country struggle launched on an ever larger scale. There appeared a new scene marked by anti-Japanese unity and prosperity.

Brushing aside such reality, Hsia Yen and others took the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary ruling group as a factor deciding the political climate and the characteristics of an era. In Hsia Yen's eyes, the era of a booming revolutionary cause was a "melancholy era"; the era of millions upon millions of people united in fighting gallantly under the banner of the Party's anti-Japanese national united front was oppressive "rainy weather."

Prompted by such a counter-revolutionary standpoint and such a dejected mood and by the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" vigorously drummed up the revisionist viewpoint of proletarian revolution and national liberation war ruining "personal happiness"; advocated class capitulationism and national capitulationism in an attempt to win sympathy for Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other renegades and put them in a favorable light; preached the slave's philosophy of being willing and "obedient citizens" under the despotic rule of Chiang's family. The aim was to wreck the democratic revolutionary struggle and national revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people.

Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the Chinese people bravely and doggedly waged a national democratic revolutionary struggle continuously. A great victory was scored. The reactionary plot of the four villains including Hsia Yen, and their master Liu Shao-ch'i and other pseudo Marxists went thoroughly bankrupt. This was the inevitablity of history. But they were in no way reconciled to their own defeat. After the liberation of the whole country, they did not stop jumping at the ghost of a chance to stir up trouble. An example was the reappearance of "Under the Eaves in Shanghai" in 1957 by the literary and art black line represented by Chou Yang in a vain attempt to reverse the verdict on the reactionary slogan of "National defense literature" of the thirties.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has thoroughly smashed the conspiratorial activities of the Liu Shao-ch'i bourgeois command headquarters in their vain attempt to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Like their masters, Hsia Yen and those fellows holding the threadbare banner of "national defense literature," together with their reactionary works, will meet with the same fate which is to be forever swept into the dustbin of history by the revolutionary people.

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REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Unite To Win Still Greater Victories

by

T'ung Wen (彤文), worker of Peking Hoisting Machine Plant, and Kung Jen-p'ing (龔仁平), worker of Peking Glass Instruments Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1971)

While strengthening unity and advancing in triumph to accomplish the various fighting tasks put forth at the Party's "9th Congress," we seriously study "Eugene Pottier," an article written by the great teacher of revolution Lenin in commemoration of the author of "The Internationale," seriously study the article, "On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention--Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," written by Chairman Mao, and learn again to sing "The Internationale" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention." We are again educated deeply in ideology and the political line. We are filled with greater vigor and heroism.

More than a century ago, Marx and Engels issued a great call, "Workers of all countries, unite!" Only by uniting to form one on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought will the proletariat and the revolutionary people be able to make the best use of their invincible, great strength and to win the revolution. "The Internationale" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" are filled with the thought of fighting in unity to win the proletarian revolution and are good teaching material for raising our consciousness of communism, increasing our awareness of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and inspiring our revolutionary fighting spirit.

The first quatrain of the song "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" contains these lines: "Obey orders in all your actions and march in step so as to win victory." The firm and powerful singing reminds us of the history of revolutionary struggles in China in the past five decades. The victory of the Chinese revolution is precisely an outcome of the armymen and the people of the whole country marching in step and uniting to fight under the unified command of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party; it is precisely an outcome of the armymen and the people of the whole country rallying round the great leader Chairman Mao and continuously uncovering and smashing the various renegade cliques which frenziedly attempt to sow dissension in the revolutionary ranks. Obey Chairman Mao's command in all our actions--this is the most fundamental and the most precious experience of winning victory for our Party's cause. We must advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and unite to win still greater victories under the unified command of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

"Unite until tomorrow and the Internationale will definitely be realized." The heroic singing voice leads us to broaden our scope to see the world and to look into the future. We are now in a great new era of world revolution. A country seeks independence, a nation seeks emancipation and the people seek to make revolution--this has become an irresistible current of history of the world at present. The struggle of the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people the world over against the hegemony of one or two superpowers, and the struggle against the reactionaries of all countries are surging forward with an irresistible force.

In this great struggle, we the Chinese working class who have already won emancipation must closely unite with the proletariat of all countries and with the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world, support one another, fight shoulder to shoulder, come together to form an immensely powerful revolutionary current to fulfill Chairman Mao's great call, "People of the world, unite to defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs."

Rising wave upon wave, the singing of the solemn and heroic songs, "The Internationale" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" reverberates across the mountains and rivers of the motherland, making our blood warm and filling us with the strength to fight in unity. It rouses us to hold high the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to carry forward the internationalist spirit of the proletariat and the revolutionary traditions of the old Red Army and the old Eighth Route Army, to raise our consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution, and to contribute all we can toward the Chinese revolution and the world revolution by taking solid action to grasp revolution and promote production!

* * *

The Sense of Discipline Grows Stronger, and the Revolution Will Be Ever Victorious

by

Wu Lien (伍联) of a certain PLA unit in the Peking Garrison Area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1971)

"The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," a stimulating and heroic battle song, arouses our consciousness for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and inspires us to strengthen the revolutionary sense of discipline continuously and to advance bravely along the revolutionary road opened up by Chairman Mao.

Revolutionary discipline is a magic weapon by means of which the proletariat unites to defeat the enemies. "Every revolutionary armyman must firmly bear in mind the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention"--this clearly points out the importance of the strengthening of revolutionary discipline. The stern revolutionary discipline of the proletariat is required in our fighting in unity against the enemy and is needed in doing all work in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and in perseveringly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Discipline is the guarantee for the carrying out of the line; without discipline, the Party will have no way to lead the masses and the army to win a struggle." The course of struggle undertaken by our Party and our Army in the past few decades has profoundly testified to this point.

In the past gloomy days and the years of war, it was precisely the singing of the heroic song "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" which inspired us to break through the black clouds and march forward bravely. It was precisely because we firmly and unswervingly enforced the revolutionary discipline of the proletariat that our Army was able to consolidate, develop and strengthen itself in the course of prolonged, arduous struggle and to closely unite with the Chinese people to clear away the three big mountains lying like a dead weight on the Chinese people, to wipe out the imperialist reactionaries who occupied Chinese territories, and to build a new China. Today, under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we continue to sing this song loudly. In singing this song, we learn more about its deep-going realistic significance. It will inspire us to follow closely the great leader Chairman Mao to advance triumphantly under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary sense of organizational discipline embodies the proletarian Party spirit. The presence of the revolutionary sense of organizational discipline is one of the important marks telling our proletarian

political party and army from any other political party and army. Chairman Mao points out: "It is necessary to strengthen education in discipline in the whole Party, because unified discipline is the prerequisite to winning the revolution." In a society where classes exist, the revolutionary discipline will prevail from beginning to end--this is determined by the objective laws of the class struggle. All reactionary political parties and armies invariably stress their "party discipline and martial law," but their nature of serving the reactionary classes and the small clique determines their so-called "discipline" and they can only be a docile tool for oppressing the broad masses of laboring people and an obstacle hindering the progress of history. Whereas, our proletarian discipline is the democratic centralism and "under this system, the people enjoy extensive democracy and freedom, but at the same time they have to keep within the bounds of socialist discipline." And only in this way will it be possible to preserve the good order in our proletarian country, to guarantee that the broad masses of the laboring people will carry out socialist revolution and construction in a normal way, and to continuously consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The question of revolutionary discipline is an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. To oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the representatives of the bourgeois reactionary line will invariably violate the revolutionary discipline. All these representatives, ranging from the old-hand opportunists Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming to the sham Marxist political swindler Liu Shao-ch'i and company, tried to violate the discipline of our Party and our Army by all possible means. Chairman Mao relentlessly uncovered this and struggled against them. He pointed out: "It is necessary to resolutely overcome certain manifestations of indiscipline or anarchy existing in many places. There are people who, without authorization, modify the policies and tactics adopted by the Central Committee or other higher Party committees and apply extremely harmful policies and tactics, which go against the united will and discipline but which they opinionatedly believe to be correct. There are also people who, on the pretext of pressure of work, adopt the wrong attitude of neither asking for instructions before an action is taken nor submitting a report afterward and who regard the area they administer as an independent realm. All this is extremely harmful to the interests of the revolution."

Under Chairman Mao's leadership, our Party and our Army have struggled unremittingly to maintain revolutionary organizational discipline and have won great victories one after another in this connection. All conspiracies of the class enemies to violate the Party's discipline and undermine the unity of the Army through their agents in the Party have been smashed. Our Party and our Army have been tempered and become stronger in the storm of struggle.

The revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a more deep-going revolution than any other revolution. It therefore needs revolutionary discipline more than in any other period. Today, loudly singing "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention,"

we seek to conscientiously take over the glorious traditions of our Army and hand them down to future generations forever, to continuously strengthen revolutionary discipline, to obey Chairman Mao's command in all our actions, to do everything in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to achieve "unified thinking, unified policy-making, unified planning, unified command and unified action" under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's leadership, and to win new victories of the revolution on various fronts where the revolution is carried out continuously under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

Slaves, Arise, Arise!

by

Writing Group of Revolutionary Committee of Liangshan
Yi Autonomous Chou, Szechwan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1971)

"Slaves, arise, arise! Don't say we have nothing of our own. We must be masters of the world! ...."

In the Taliang Mountains Area extending from the roaring Tatu River to the turbulent Chinsha River, the emancipated slaves of the Yi Nationality are filled with revolutionary vigor and sing "The Internationale" at the top of their voice. This song was composed with the lives and blood of the proletariat. Each word in its lines and every one of its notes is an accusation in blood and tears against the old world and inspires the emancipated slaves to fight in unity and to advance bravely.

The emancipated slaves find this song extraordinarily dear to them and are deeply moved by it. Whenever they sing,"Arise, slaves who are distressed by both hunger and cold....," their hatred for the serf system rages in themselves. Who is it that creates the history of Liangshan area? It is the slaves, not the slave owners! "Lungt'ou Mountain is high, but it is formed by grains of earth heaped up together; the Chinsha River is long, but it is formed by small streams converging together. The resourceful and beautiful rivers and mountains are explored by the slaves, and the slave owners' saddles of gold and iron are made with the slaves' white bones." It is the slaves who have created all wealth. Separated from the slaves, the slave owners could obtain not even a mouthful of water to drink. But, under the brutal and wicked rule of the slave system, demons and monsters swept in a swirling dance for hundreds of years and the Taliang Mountains Area became a hell on earth. The slaves who created the material wealth not only were distressed by hunger and cold and had nothing of their own, but also were often subjugated, traded and slaughtered like animals. In the old society, the Taliang Mountains were studded with "mass graves" where the slaves were buried.

Where there is oppression, there will be resistance. To seek emancipation and to "recapture the fruit of their labor," the broad masses of slaves waged countless struggles bravely and unyieldingly. The inspiring armed struggles waged by the masses of slaves demonstrated their brave and dogged fighting spirit and became a great motive force propelling the development of history.

"Warm are the cloud-topped cliffs washed by the Chinsha River; cold are the iron chains that span the Tatu River." In 1935, the great leader Chairman Mao led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army northward to fight the Japanese aggressors and passed through the Yi-inhabited areas in Liangshan. The Yi and the Han people closely united together and

fought in cooperation with the Red Army, smashing the blockade and thwarting the pursuing armies of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the slave owners. After that, the masses of slaves learned one truth: Only by uniting under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will it be possible for the various nationalities to shatter the old world and win emancipation.

Chairman Mao's radiance illuminated the Taliang Mountains. The slaves who had suffered bitterly mastered their own fate and became masters of the new society. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life blood of the emancipated slaves. The unity of the people and the unity of various nationalities is the basic guarantee for the sure victory of our cause.

With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line established and the people of various nationalities united, the five-starred flag fluttered on the Taliang Mountains. With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the unity of the people of various nationalities, the Yi and Han people destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the great cultural revolution and put the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on a sound footing in factories, villages, offices and schools. A deep change took place in the mental outlook of the people of various nationalities. They increased their abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raised their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the unity of the people of various nationalities, the mass movements of learning from Tach'ing in industry and learning from Tachai in agriculture developed to a new level. The people of Liangshan area changed their former condition of the "slash-and-burn method of farming and a meager harvest from extensive sowing." They learned from the people of Tachai, took the road of Tachai, changed the natural aspects and improved their farming skills, increasing their farm output by several times or more than ten times. In the past, not a rake nor a needle could be manufactured in Taliang Mountains area. At present, a group of medium-sized and small factories have been set up and the emancipated slaves, working with their hands, have written a new and beautiful history of the Taliang Mountains! All these are great victories of the people of various nationalities uniting and fighting under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Unite until tomorrow, and the Internationale will definitely be realized." "The Internationale" disseminates the great truth of Marxism and expresses the strong wish of the slaves for thoroughgoing emancipation. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." The broad masses of slaves and the people of all nationalities closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, show concern for the affairs of the world while standing in the Liangshan area, always bear in mind the class brothers of the world who are still suffering, and pledge to carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat through to the end!

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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Party Committee of Chiang-an Locomotive Section Under Wuhan Railroad Sub-Bureau Strengthens Political and Ideological Education for Young Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Show concern for the growth of the younger generation," the Party committee of Chiang-an locomotive section under Wuhan Railroad Sub-Bureau continuously strengthens political and ideological education for the young workers, thereby effectively urging the young workers to revolutionize their thinking.

Ever since its establishment, the Party committee of Chiang-an locomotive section has paid particular attention to giving the young workers political and ideological education. It has specially designated a deputy secretary to do this job and set up a backbone force for doing youth work. It constantly inquires into the ideological condition of the young workers, regularly studies the condition of youth work and actively guides the organizations of the Communist Youth League to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for the young workers and to hold various other activities suitable to the character of the youths. In this way, ideological education for young workers of the whole section is carried out in a vivid and down-to-earth manner. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, many young workers have quickly raised their consciousness to a higher level. Since the turn of last year, 66 young workers have been admitted into the Communist Youth League and 31 others have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

This locomotive section is a unit with glorious revolutionary traditions. In view of the characteristic that young workers are inexperienced in class struggle, the Party committee pays attention to combining the education in revolutionary traditions with the education in actual class struggle and continuously raising the consciousness of the young workers in class struggle. Since the beginning of this year, while leading the young workers to study the history of the "February 7" revolutionary struggle, it has cited the typical cases of this unit to educate the young workers in class struggle. It also pays attention to discovering typical models from among the young workers so that the youths may educate themselves.

One of the young women workers came from the countryside to work in this locomotive section in April last year. The old workers enthusiastically showed concern for her growth and conscientiously gave her class education and education in the revolutionary traditions. In the past year and more, she worked hard to overcome the difficulty resulting from her low cultural level. She read through the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung from Volume I to Volume IV. While studying these works, she noted down what she had learned and paid attention to consciously fighting against self-interest, repudiating revisionism and remolding her world outlook. In the struggle to grasp revolution and promote production, she daringly took the heavy loads

for the revolutionary cause. On one occasion when a part of a locomotive had to be repaired by shock tactics, she led a group of young workers to fight arduously and successively for seven days and nights and eventually accomplished the task. She was praised by the broad masses as a "girl of steel." She gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Last year, she attended the 5th Party Congress of Wuhan Municipality, Hupeh Province. Grasping this typical case, the Party committee organized the young workers of the whole section to learn from her. Excellent results were achieved in this concern.

After being assigned the post of a stoker in a locomotive, a youth who was a senior middle school graduate found this job dirty and tiresome at the beginning so that he did not work contentedly. Later, influenced by this young woman worker, he criticized his erroneous idea and raised his consciousness of continuing the revolution. Last year, in the course of carrying out a transportation task, he discovered that an old man on the next line was in danger of being knocked down by a train coming in the opposite direction. At this crucial moment, he selflessly jumped down from the running locomotive, ran to the next line and pushed the old man away from the railroad, saving the life of this class brother.

The Party committee of Chiang-an locomotive section also pays attention to educating the young workers to perseveringly and vigorously learn techniques and continuously improve their skills of serving the people under the premise of putting proletarian politics in command, so as to prove themselves both red ideologically and expert technically. In carrying out technical education, the Party committee of the locomotive section first organizes the young workers to roundly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "technique comes first" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents and, meanwhile, pays attention to rectifying the erroneous idea that "technique is useless." Since the beginning of this year, the Party committee has extensively carried out mass activities of technical education for young workers in the form of technical and professional training classes and on-the-spot teaching.

With the help of the old workers, a young worker of the inspection and repair workshop actively learns techniques for the revolutionary cause. Now he not only can work independently but also can lead the day-to-day inspection and repair of locomotives.

The young workers of the transportation workshop seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts and combine a high degree of revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude. After investigating and studying the laws of consumption of coal by a locomotive, they have created a good experience for economizing coal, which enables the locomotive to haul a greater load and run at a higher speed and reduces the consumption of coal. The Party committee popularizes their experience. As a result, the whole locomotive section not only accomplishes its transportation tasks every month, but also economizes large quantities of coal for the state.

* * *

RURAL COMMUNES

Two Different Styles with Two Different Results

by

Tsou Hsiang-chung (鄒享中), Secretary of the CCP Branch of Ssufu Production Brigade, Shiht'ou Commune, Yung Hsien, Kwangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

In the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the style of leadership is truly very important. Different styles will bring about different results.

Before autumn harvest last year I subjectively decided to concentrate the main labor force of the entire production brigade on building of farmland on several hills without first discussing the problem thoroughly with the masses. I thought at that time: If we concentrate the labor force we shall be able to build lots of fields and people can see the results directly. But the actual result was: Newly built fields did not have water for irrigation. No attention was paid to the implementation of the principle of mutual benefit. The masses were not enthusiastic about farmland development. The speed of farmland building was slow and the quality poor. Furthermore, some of the production teams were unwilling to cultivate the fields because they were too far away.

At a rectification meeting this spring the masses sharply criticized me concerning this matter, saying that my style was undemocratic and unrealistic and that I only went for a look without paying attention to actual results and failed to implement the Party's rural economic policy well. With this question in mind, I seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings and realized that going for a look was in reality pursuing personal pride and was therefore ostentation. If one used this kind of thinking to guide one's work, one was bound to deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After understanding was elevated I struggled against self-interest and repudiated revisionism amid the masses and decided to change my style of leadership.

During a mass movement of opening mountains and building crop fields before autumn harvest this year I recalled the lesson which I learned last year and surveyed every hill before I started doing anything. During the survey I investigated the water sources, soil quality and situation of the labor force, etc. On this basis I resolutely implemented the principle of using the production team as the base when I helped the production teams to implement the plans, measures and policies. Later I let the masses discuss the plans for each production team and mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses for field building. As a result, we built more than 280 mow of

terraced fields in only 20 days' time and thus doubled the area of fields built during the same period last year.

Two different ways of thinking and two different styles produced two different results. I profoundly realized: The proletarian style has an important bearing on the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The only way to cultivate a realistic style and incessantly win new victories in revolution and production is to remold our own world outlook continuously, eliminate self-interest and impure thoughts, overcome the idea of "leaders are wise" and discuss everything with the masses.

* * *

Enthusiasm Must Be Applied in Practical Places

by

Revolutionary Committee of Chinchi Commune,
Loting Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

Our commune, the Chinchi commune, was situated in a dry and rocky mountain area; therefore we had "three difficulties" in the construction of water conservation projects and in the development of agricultural production: The difficulty of collecting water because the rocky hills were steep; the difficulty of finding water sources because there were few valleys or fountains; and the difficulty of retaining water because water seeped through lime rocks and went underground. One of the "experts" once asserted: "It has always been a rule not to build water conservation projects in lime rock areas."

In the winter of 1969, encouraged by the spirit of Tachai, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants decided to act after the fashion of the foolish old man. They blasted rocks on steep cliffs, built dams in deep valleys, and stopped leaks between cracks in the rocks. After a year's arduous struggle, they completed a water conservation network for the fields which "connected ditches with pools and combined water collection with water storage." This greatly expanded the area of paddy fields and changed the situation in which people had to depend on state-supplied grain for consumption every year and turned this food grain shortage commune into a food grain surplus commune.

How should we push the movement of learning from Tachai one step further? Most of the comrades held that the change which Chinchi commune underwent was a result of arduous struggle by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; therefore in the future, we must further energetically grasp the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the masses and more realistically do our work well. But a small number of comrades thought since Chinchi commune became famous and many fraternal units came to visit us, we should do something "great." What should be done then? To unify the understanding of the "squad members," we organized members of the leadership squad to go among the masses and study plans for learning from Tachai one step further together with them.

In Takang production brigade there were 30 mow of dry fields which lacked water for irrigation. A member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the commune came to this production brigade and helped the people there to formulate a plan to change the situation: Construction of a 2,000-meter stone ditch around the hill. He thought since this ditch would be very large and impressive, visitors would be able to see even from a great distance the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chinchi commune.

Then when he handed the plan to the masses for discussion, he immediately encountered sharp criticism from them. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Are water conservation projects and ditches for the sake of developing production or for looks? If we want to do it for the sake of developing production we should apply our enthusiasm in practical places!" Then they conducted on-the-spot surveys together with this standing committee member and formulated a plan for the collection of water from Ch'ingshuit'ang. According to this plan it was necessary to dig only 1,000 meters of ditches and there was no need for blasting rocks. On top of that, the water source had an abundance of water and was very practical.

This standing committee member was deeply moved and spoke about his understanding after his return to the commune. Other comrades also spoke about the experience they acquired from the masses. This made the meeting very lively. Everybody profoundly realized that to change the situation of Chinchi commune thoroughly they had to proceed from reality and do realistic work. Pursuit of fame and outward show could only impair the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses.

From then on members of our leadership squad persevered in doing things honestly. They strove to use native methods instead of foreign methods whenever possible when they engaged in agricultural water conservation work and commune-operated industry and resolutely revised plans which were inconsistent with reality. In the case of the construction of Pengshat'ou Reservoir in Huilung production brigade, the plan was revised three times. This reduced the funds required by 80 percent, shortened the period of construction from four years to 40 days and maintained the area benefited at the same level of 1,000 mow.

We realized from practice: Regular investigations among the masses can help to prevent subjectivism in work. In Hungt'ang production brigade there was a barren mountain known as the "Emperor's Crown." In order to expand the area of cultivation we decided to organize 15 of the production teams of this production brigade to concentrate their manpower to build terrace fields on the mountain so as to produce more food grains.

The poor and lower-middle peasants thought since the "Emperor's Crown" was located in a remote area, only the six production teams which were nearby should be used to work on this project by stages. The other nine production teams which were far away should be permitted to work on their own reclamation projects. This way could save manpower, help to reclaim more wasteland and facilitate later control of farming operations.

This view of the poor and lower-middle peasants made us realize that to apply our enthusiasm in practical places we must conduct serious investigation and study and adapt our thinking, planning and actions to the objective reality. Thus we organized members of the leadership squad to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is only one sharpest and most effective proletarian weapon, namely, a solemn and fighting scientific

attitude" and examined and revised the original plan for land reclamation and field building: When there was reclamation work to do in the vicinity of a production team, it might engage in its own reclamation; but when there was not much wasteland to be reclaimed in the vicinity of certain production teams, the production brigade was to organize several of them together to go to places farther away to engage in reclamation together. This year the commune reclaimed and built more than 3,700 mow of fields by making use of intervals between farm work alone. In the meantime, it also developed many economic crops including sugar cane and hemp, etc.

Perseverance in the work style of investigation also enabled us to avoid blindness in work. In Chinchi commune, which was short of sources of fertilizer, a woman commune member in Hokuan production brigade once used 100 chin of stone powder for soya bean planting and attained good results. Another old poor peasant in Shihlung production brigade personally took us to inspect a stone cave, saying that he once saw phosphrous fire there. After more than a month's investigation on the basis of these clues, we discovered that there were phosphorous stones in the hill and later set up a phosphorus fertilizer plant there.

Now, one of the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the commune thought since the phosphorus content on the top of the hill was high, he wanted to set up an overhead conveyor line between the top and foot of the hill and a highway from the foot of the hill to the phosphorus fertilizer plant and organize the labor force to engage in mining on a big scale. Later he conducted repeated prospecting from the top layer to the bottom layer as well as chemical analyses. In this way he discovered that the phosphorus deposit was small and scattered. Thus they switched to the method of small-scale mining and avoided losses which would have been incurred if the highway had been built blindly.

* * *

Do Things Honestly

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Postscript -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

Chairman Mao said: "We should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world." To learn from Tachai's experience we must establish a good work style, learn honestly, work realistically and apply our enthusiasm in practical places in addition to grasping the fundamentals energetically. Otherwise it will be impossible to learn and popularize Tachai's experience well.

What is the attitude which we should adopt in learning from Tachai and what is the work style which we should establish? This is not a general question, but a question of line and a question of world outlook.

Chinchi commune was very enthusiastic in its movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. But after some achievements, some of the leading comrades developed at one time the idea of pursuing fame and face and wanted to do a few "great" things. The masses criticized them: "Are we working for production or for appearances?" Criticism from the masses and their spirit of realism educated these comrades, touched their souls, corrected their mistakes and enabled them to make a new start in their work.

The question of work style has an important bearing on the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The proletarian work style is an honest work style which respects objective reality. The only way to guarantee that the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production can advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is to persevere in a realistic attitude at all times and under all situations. We shall slip onto the evil road in our learning from Tachai if we only pursue personal fame instead of learning realistically.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Southwest China City Makes Many Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 11, 1971)

technical innovations have been made on a wide scale with great success in chungking, in the southwest china province of szechwan. this is part of the mass campaign "in industry, learn from taching".

the city has introduced 3,700 important innovations and produced a number of new products and materials since the beginning of this year. it has adopted work processes which involve little or no cutting, including cold extrusion, cold rolling and precision casting, and such advanced technological processes as silicon controlled rectifier technique and fluidics. this has greatly raised the production capacity of many factories. the city's total output value for the first nine months of this year was 43 per cent more than in the same 1970 period. output of 33 major products including iron, steel, rolled steel, coal and electricity was at least 40 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

chungking is an old industrial city and much of its equipment was out of date. the workers, cadres and technicians made a hard study of chairman mao's philosophic thinking and used the concept "one divides into two" to analyse their enterprises. they saw that if they gave full play to their initiative and made technical innovations, these old enterprises with their obsolete equipment could have a higher capacity. the enterprises then mobilized the masses to develop a mass campaign for technical innovations. as a result, a number of old enterprises raised output without increasing equipment or manpower. a power plant had equipment which was imported in the thirties. it had a small capacity and a low efficiency, was hard to operate and used a lot of coal. the plant's cadres, workers and technicians renovated the generator, steam turbine and boiler themselves. the generating capacity was raised 50 per cent. the electricity generated in the first nine months of this year was 43 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

in the movement for technical innovations, the industrial enterprises adhere to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and make full use of their equipment and material. the chungking mining machinery plant launched a mass movement to equip itself better by its own efforts. the plant has made more than 90 pieces of equipment, including lathes, boring machines and milling machines in the past year and more.

the chungking industrial units have made multiple use of material. more than 220 products have been turned out from waste gas, liquid and slag. they include rare metals, chemicals, insecticides, chemical fertilizer and building materials.

AQUATIC PRODUCTS

News in Brief on China's Aquatic Products

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

- fishermen of the coastal areas of east china's chekiang province, have developed kelp production in the offshore waters. output has risen every year since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the cultivated area this year was five times the 1965 figure and total output six times. quality has also improved.

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fukien province has got a good harvest this year of cultivated laver with output reaching 280 tons, 40 per cent more than in 1970. the commune members and technicians in the coastal areas have conscientiously summed up their experience in cultivating laver since the great proletarian cultural revolution. while making experiments, they popularized their experience. this has contributed to the steady increase in the cultivated area which reached over 110 hectares this year.

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kiangsu province, which abounds in bodies of water, has developed the production of cultivated pearls. output of cultivated pearls from fresh water oysters last year came close to 1,000 kilogrammes. a considerable increase is expected this year.

the fishermen, revolutionary cadres and technicians in the province made a hard study of chairman mao's works and displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they launched a mass drive for scientific experiments in raising fresh water pearl oysters. they succeeded in 1967. the revolutionary committees at the provincial, regional and county levels called on-the-spot meetings and popularized the technique of pearl cultivation. this increased the output of cultivated pearls.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AFRO-ASIAN JOURNALISTS

Peking Press Circles Give Reception to Welcome Afro-Asian Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

peking press circles gave a reception here this evening to welcome journalists from countries and regions in asia and africa now in peking to cover the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

these friends are from algeria, the arab republic of yemen, burma, cambodia, cameroon, ceylon, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, ghana, guinea, india, iran, japan, kenya, kuwait, lebanon, libya, mali, mauritania, mauritius, morocco, nigeria, nepal, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, the republic of south viet nam, senegal, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, syria, tanzania, togo, tunisia and zambia.

present at the reception were journalists from hongkong and macao who have come to cover the friendship invitational tournament.

also present were:

. djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and other members of the secretariat, and frederik nisakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau and other members of the secretariat; and

officials in charge of cultural affairs of the embassies of afro-asian countries in peking.

attending the reception were leading members of the hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, the "liberation army daily", the "kwangming daily", the "peking daily" and other organizations of peking press and the information department of the foreign ministry including chang chi-chih, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, liao chu-chiang, wang chen, peng hua, shih wei, chang chang-hai and tien chia-nung.

chang chi-chih, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, proposed a toast at the reception. he said: there exists a profound traditional friendship among the peoples and journalists in asia and africa. it is most gratifying and heart-warming that we are gathering here today to exchange militant and friendly sentiments. we are convinced that the colleagues who have come to china from various asian and african countries for press coverage will definitely make positive contributions to promoting friendship among the peoples and journalists

of various countries in asia and africa.

he said: the peoples and journalists in asia and africa have cooperated closely and supported each other in the long and common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for winning national liberation and safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. may we strengthen our unity and advance together in our future struggle.

in proposing a toast, secretary general djawoto extended, on behalf of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, a warm welcome to the colleagues from various countries and regions who had come to cover the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking. he said: i strongly believe that your reportages will further promote friendship and sports among the peoples in our continents.

he continued: the members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat are very happy, today, that this fraternal get-together is being held at a time when the struggle of the peoples for progress and genuine national independence, for safeguarding national sovereignty and achieving social emancipation is developing excellently.

he added: i strongly believe that the complete victory won by the people's republic of china in the united nations organization is due to the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung domestically as well as in china's relations with other countries and the progressively changing situation in the world as a whole as a consequence of the increasing struggle of the world people against imperialism and for national salvation.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

A.A. TABLE TENNIS

AATTFIT Organizing Committee Chairman Gives Banquet in Honor of Friends from ITTF

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

wang meng, chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the friends from the international table tennis federation who have come to see the friendship invitational tournament.

attending the banquet were roy evans, president of the i.t.t.f., and madame roy evans; a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the i.t.t.f.; jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f. and madame jean mercier; a.a. heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f.; and jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the south american table tennis federation.

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of organizations concerned including huang min-wei and wang fu-yung, as well as lin hui-ching and other chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 10, 1971)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received here today the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power.

present on the occasion were: spiro koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

comrade spiro koleka gave a banquet in honour of the chinese government delegation this evening.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Guyanese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome david a. singh, minister of trade of the cooperative republic of guyana, and mrs. david a. singh, and all members of the guyanese government trade delegation minister singh is leading.

attending the banquet on invitation were:

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, and mrs. jesus barreiro gonzalez, and justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor of the cuban embassy in peking, and mrs. justo rodriguez rodriguez;

armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, and mrs. armando uribe a., and sergio silva p., counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking, and mrs. sergio silva p.; and

miguel barandiaran, head of the peruvian commercial office in china.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and minister singh spoke at the banquet.

speaking on behalf of the chinese government and people, minister pai hsiang-kuo extended warm welcome to the distinguished guyanese guests who have come from afar, and expressed thanks for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded to the chinese government trade delegation on its visit to guyana.

minister pai hsiang-kuo praised the guyanese people for their glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and congratulated the government and people of guyana on their successes in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. he said: the government of guyana pursues a policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of non-alignment, actively supports the just struggles of the indo-chinese peoples and the palestinian people, condemns aggression and oppression by colonialism and racism and has thus made positive contributions to the asian, african and latin american people's cause of unity in struggle against imperialism.

pai hsiang-kuo said: the chinese government has always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the internal affairs of a country must be handled by its own people and international affairs between nations must be handled jointly by the countries concerned. the chinese government and people resolutely oppose the one or two superpowers controlling other countries, monopolizing international affairs and manipulating at will the destinies of other countries. the chinese government and people firmly support the guyanese people and other peoples in asia, africa and latin america in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop national economy.

the chinese minister expressed thanks to the guyanese government for supporting at the current session of the u.n. general assembly the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of all its lawful rights in the united nations.

in his speech, minister singh first of all conveyed greetings from the guyanese people to the chinese people. he said that the members of his delegation were overwhelmed by the warmth of the welcome they received at peking airport, and they saw this as a clear demonstration of china's pronounced stand that all countries, big and small, are equal.

singh spoke highly of the role that china has played in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. he stated: now that the people's republic of china is a member of the united nations and a permanent member of the security council, the third world countries

are confident that china will continue to champion their rights, aims and aspirations with the courage and vigour demonstrated in her own struggle for liberation. guyana's support for any movement in this regard is assured.

he continued: guyana believes in the equality between states, self-determination, and the non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. guyana will strive and struggle to safeguard its national independence and its state sovereignty through the development of a national economy in the way it thinks right and just. it is only in this way that guyana can achieve, preserve and perpetuate the pride and human dignity of its people. political independence is meaningless if people have to rely on the goodwill of those who in the past opposed that political independence and who overtly or covertly are bent on perpetuating our economic dependence.

minister singh said: on the basis of self-reliance and with a programme aimed at owning, controlling and exploiting our natural resources, and with the friendship and goodwill of those states who are opposed to super power politics, guyana will be able, small as it is, to stand proudly alongside the nations of the world.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned chen chieh, chen mu-hua, lin tse-sheng, liang chang-wu, wang lei, chen teh-ho, hsi tao-chung, tu yung-hsi, chao chung-teh, peng chin-po, yang yang, cheng fei and others.

before the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister pai hsiang-kuo met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister singh and mrs. singh and the other distinguisned guyanese guests.

Peking Film Reception in Honor of Guyanese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association gave a film reception here this evening in honour of david a. singh, minister of trade of the cooperative republic of guyana, and mrs. singh, and the guyanese government trade delegation he is leading.

among those present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned including chen mu-hua.

at the cocktail party before the film reception, ting hsi-lin proposed a toast. on behalf of the host associations, he extended warm welcome to the visiting guyanese people's envoys of friendship. minister singh in his toast extended his greetings to the chinese people on behalf of his country. both ting hsi-lin and david a. singh hoped for further development of the friendly relations between china and guyana and the friendship between the two peoples.

the colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown.

minister singh, mrs. singh and other distinguished guyanese guests, in the company of minister pai hsiang-kuo, visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill this morning. they visited the peking art handicrafts workshop in the afternoon. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members and workers of the mill and the workshop.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Trade Delegation to China Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

the iranian trade delegation to china led by abdol ali farmanfarmaian, vice-president of the iran chamber of commerce, industry and mine, left here today by plane on a visit to southern china, and will then leave for home.

present at the airport to give the delegation a send-off were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including wang wen-lin, hsi yen-sheng, chang chi-chuan, liang lien-ho and shen lien-chun.

a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo and Li Yao-wen Meet and Fete Former Italian Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and gave a banquet in honour of pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and had a friendly conversation with him.

taking part in the meeting and attending the banquet were members of mr. pietro nenni's party francesco cozzano, editor of the "avanti" of the italian socialist party; lantin nenni, daughter, and turone lantin, grand-daughter, of mr. pietro nenni.

also present on the occasion were antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking, and his wife.

leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned including hu shu-tu, hsiao teh, yu chuan-hsi and hu feng-hsien were also present.

ITTF

ITTF President Roy Evans Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation and madame roy evans arrived here by air this evening. they have come on invitation to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they were greeted at the airport by wu hsiao-ta, chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.; and sung chung, secretary general, of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. and a leading member of the chinese table tennis federation; leading members of departments concerned ho chieh, chou yu and chao yi-ssu; and chinese table tennis coaches and players including chuang chia-fu, sun mei-ying, wang chin-liang, lin hui-ching and liang li-chen.

also present were a.k. vint, honorary secretary general, and jean mercier, honorary treasurer, of the international table tennis federation and madame jean mercier.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Teh, Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Visiting Japanese Delegation of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting japanese delegation of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by ichio asukata.

those who took part in the meeting included deputy leaders of the delegation riki suzuki, akio date and shinichiro omori, and members of the delegation takeharu tanoue, takeo otani, masako noguchi, tsutomu tsuchiya, terutaka niikawa, nobuo sasaki, yasuzo tanaka, ryoji koyama, toshiharu sakamoto, masaru takase, mitsuko fujiwara, yosaku edamura and masaniro yamauchi, and secretary general, hiroshi wakabayashi, and secretaries, of the delegation bunkichi yonekura and masayasu narumi.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned ting kuo-yu, chou pei-yuan, chang hsiang-shan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun and others.

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Teh, Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Governor Ryokichi Minobe of Metropolitan Tokyo of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo of japan, and his assistants takeshi komori, shingo ishizaka, kunio ishikawa and tsugio tominaga.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned including ting kuo-yu, chou pei-yuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, chen kang, hsiao hsiang-chien, chin su-cheng, wang hsiao-hsien and chou pin.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Makes Performance Tour of Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 10, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group with masao shimizu as its head and mikiko matsuyama as its deputy head left here for shanghai by special train today after winding up its performance tour of hunan province, central china.

the matsuyama ballet group arrived in changsha from wuhan on november 4. in the evening, the japanese friends were warmly welcomed at a cocktail party given by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

on the 5th, the group made a special trip to shaoshan, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's home village, and was warmly welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers there. some of the members in the group visited shaoshan in 1966. it warmed their hearts to meet again the shaoshan revolutionary people. several hundred welcoming people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and repeatedly shouted slogans to express their warm welcome to the japanese friends. shaoshan village was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between the peoples and artistes of china and japan. the japanese friends visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it and inquired in detail about chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in shaoshan. they also held a get-together with the local workers, peasants and soldiers and literary and art propaganda team.

the matsuyama ballet group gave two performances of the revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" in changsha, which were warmly applauded by the audiences. leading members of the hunan provincial and the changsha

municipal revolutionary committees pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi and others saw one of the performances and met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with masao shimizu, head, mikiko matsuyama, deputy head, naoko takizawa, deputy secretary general, kazu munakata, conductor, and leading actors, of the matsuyama ballet group.

during its stay in changsha, the group visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the hunan institute for self-study -- places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth, and visited the exhibition of clay sculptures "rent collection courtyard". the hunan branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries sponsored a soiree at which the local artistes presented the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" in honour of the japanese friends.

upon its arrival in and departure from changsha, the matsuyama ballet group was welcomed and seen off by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, and others, as well as several hundred people of various circles.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Minister for External Affairs of Maldives Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

ahamed zaki, minister for external affairs of the republic of maldives, sent a letter to the minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

the letter reads:

"it gives me great pleasure in extending the warmest congratulations on behalf of the government of the republic of maldives to the people and the government of the people's republic of china, on the latter's entry into the world forum of the united nations.

"permit me also to transmit my personal greetings and congratulations to your excellency for the patience, wisdom and determination displayed over the entire period of over 20 long years by your excellency and also your colleagues and the people of china.

"i sincerely hope that the people's republic of china would be an inspiration for all the other members of the united nations organization, to strive harder afresh to achieve the common objective of securing international peace and goodwill through the auspices of the world assembly. "please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Friendship Association Leading Member Wang Kuo-chuan Meet and Fete Former Nepalese Prime Minister and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted nepalese friendly personage former prime minister tanka prasad acharya and his wife.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife were present on the occasion.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, shen jo-yun and chou chao-chun.

Former Nepalese Prime Minister Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

tanka prasad acharya, nepalese friendly personage and former nepalese prime minister, and his wife left peking by train this afternoon for a visit to southern china. they will then return home.

they were seen off at the railway station by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yi.

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and mrs. subba, and yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

President of People's Council of Syria Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

ahmed khatib, president of the people's council of the syrian arab republic, yesterday sent a message to the chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the restoration of the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. the message reads:

"the victory of the glorious chinese people -- the restoration to their real representatives of their seat in the united nations -- is a victory for all the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, and a crushing defeat for imperialism and the forces of colonialism and exploitation in the world.

"the people's council of the syrian arab republic congratulates you on this great victory and regards it as its own. it is convinced that the presence of china in the international organization will be a great influence for supporting the national liberation movements and backing the peoples to gain independence.

"while struggling against the imperialist-zionist aggression against our nation and our territories, we are certain that the presence of china in the united nations is a support for the struggle of our arab nation to liberate their lands and repulse aggression.

"our people and our people's council hail this great victory and look forward to strengthening the close militant relations between our two countries for achieving total victory for the cause of freedom and peace in the world.

"long live arab-chinese friendship" exclamation"

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Seizes Three Intruding US Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1971)

ecuadorian government yesterday seized three u.s. piratic fishing boats which illegally intruded into and fished in ecuador's territorial waters, according to a report from quito. the action was taken by the ecuadorian government to defend the sovereign right over its territorial waters and protect its fishery resources.

the u.s. fishing boats the "ventures", "trinidad" and "blue meridian" were seized when they were catching sardines illegally 65 nautical miles southwest of the ecuadorian port salinas. the boats have been taken to port salinas for trial.

on learning the news, ecuadorian foreign minister rafael garcia velasco made a statement saying that the ecuadorian government has clearly and categorically upheld the exercise of its sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile limit. therefore, any boat of whatever nationality which conducts illegal fishing shall be seized by the ecuadorian naval authorities and punished under the ecuadorian law.

in the first quarter of this year, the united states rabidly sent a large fishing fleet to fish and make provocations in ecuadorian territorial waters. waging a tit-for-tat struggle, ecuador seized 26 u.s. piratic fishing boats from january 11 to march 27 and fined them 1,330,000 dollars.

CHINA AND UN

Delegation of People's Republic of China to 26th Session of UN General Assembly Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English New York, Nov. 11, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china with vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua as head and huang hua as deputy head, arrived here by air at noon today to attend the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations. the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport.

other members of the delegation are: representatives fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu; deputy representatives tang ming-chao, an chih-yuan, wang hai-jung, hsing sung-yi and chang yung-kuan.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were sinan korle, chief of protocol of the united nations, and other officials of the u.n. secretariat.

present also were permanent representatives to the united nations of albania, algeria, burma, ceylon, cuba, equatorial guinea, guinea, iraq, mali, mauritania, nepal, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, romania, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, syria, the united republic of tanzania, yemen, yugoslavia and zambia, as well as representatives of other countries to the united nations.

john palmer, commissioner of the department of public events of new york city, was also present at the airport.

head of the chinese delegation chiao kuan-hua and other members of the delegation shook hands with those welcoming them.

hundreds of friendly american personages and representatives of overseas chinese here were also present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

head of the delegation chiao kuan-hua made a brief statement at the airport (full text of the statement will be released separately).

Head of Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua Makes Statement at New York Airport

(NCNA-English New York, Nov. 11, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations, made a statement at the airport upon the delegation's arrival in new york today. the full text of the statement reads:

it is a pleasure today for the delegation of the government of the people's republic of china to come to new york to attend the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations. we express deep thanks to the representatives of the united nations headquarters, the representatives of various countries and all friends who have come to meet us.

the chinese people and the peoples of the world have always been friendly. the chinese government has consistently stood for the establishment and development of normal relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and has all along supported the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destiny. following the established policies of the chinese government, our delegation will work jointly in the united nations with the representatives of all the countries that love peace and uphold justice for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

the people of the united states are a great people and there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of china and the united states. we would like to take this opportunity to convey our good wishes to the people of all walks of life of new york city and the american people.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Leaders of China Dance Drama Troupe Give Reception in Sarajevo

(NCNA-English Sarajevo, Nov. 9, 1971)

a reception on the performance tour of the china dance drama troupe was given here today by chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao, head of the troupe chou chiu-yeh, and deputy heads of the troupe liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan.

more than 600 guests were present at the reception including hamdija pozderac, member of the yugoslav federal presidential council and president of the assembly of the republic of bosnia and herzegovina, refik hukic, president of the chamber of education and culture of the assembly of the republic of bosnia and herzegovina, marko sunjic, vice-president of the executive council of the republic, vojo savic, president of the committee of cultural and educational cooperation with foreign countries, dzemal muminagic and ivan fogl, mayor and vice-mayor of sarajevo city, and representatives of the literary and art circles in sarajevo.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with heart to heart talks between the chinese and yugoslav literary and art workers. chinese and yugoslav songs were sung by chinese artists at the reception.

the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and the piano concerto "the yellow river" were presented by the chinese troupe on november 7 and 8 and well received by the spectators here.

mayor dzemal muminagic received the leaders and some artists of the chinese troupe yesterday.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Reception To Thank Zambian Government for Support to Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 10, 1971)

chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition delegation, gave a reception here yesterday evening to thank the zambian government for its support to the exhibition on china's achievements in economic construction.

present at the reception were lewis changufu, zambian minister of home affairs; alexander chikwanda, zambian minister of state for development planning and national guidance; chirwa, mayor of lusaka; sampa, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; other senior government officials and zambian friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to zambia were also present.

chin li-chen and alexander chikwanda spoke at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador chin li-chen expressed heartfelt thanks to the zambian government for its support and help to the chinese exhibition. he said that the friendship, economic cooperation and trade relations between the peoples of the two countries have been further strengthened and promoted through this exhibition.

minister of state chikwanda in his speech expressed congratulations on the tremendous success of the chinese exhibition. he said that all the exhibits indicated the revolutionary victories and achievements won by the industrious chinese people in building their great socialist country since 1949. praising the friendly relations between zambia and china, chikwanda said that zambia is satisfied with the effective cooperation with china. he added that actual facts have proved that china highly respects the sovereignty of other countries and she does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. referring to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, he said that zambia is happy with this victory.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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THEORY OF HUMAN NATURE

Learn From Lu Hsün, Thoroughly Criticize Landlord-Bourgeois Theory of Human Nature

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of Department of Chinese, Hopei University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 22, 1971)

In defense of the cause of the proletarian revolution, great revolutionist, thinker and man of letters Lu Hsün, using the sharp weapon of the Marxist-Leninist class doctrine, waged a protracted, vehement, tit-for-tat struggle against the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, leaving us his extremely valuable experience.

Lu Hsün's Criticism of the Theory of Human Nature Peddled by Liang Shih-ch'iu

It was in 1928 that Liang Shih-ch'iu, a reactionary man of letters of the Kuomintang, began to trumpet the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. At that time the first Revolutionary Civil War had just passed its high tide but had sown seeds of fire of revolution among the people; Chiang Kai-shek launched his "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup but failed to intimidate the Chinese Communists; great leader Chairman Mao had created the first Worker-Peasant Red Army, founded the first rural revolutionary base in Chingkangshan, and ignited the sparks of "armed seizure of land by workers and peasants." A new, greater than ever revolutionary storm of class struggle was spreading rapidly. The production of the theory of human nature at that particular juncture by Liang Shih-ch'iu, a spokesman for the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, had the purpose of maintaining the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. It was against such political background of the time that Lu Hsün developed his struggle against Liang Shih-ch'iu's bourgeois theory of human nature.

In his essay, "Has Literature Class Character?", Liang Shih-ch'iu nakedly and loudly declared: "There is no difference in human nature... between a capitalist and a worker. They both feel the vicissitudes of life, old age, illness and death. They both have ethical ideas. They both pursue physical and mental pleasure."

In reply to this, Lu Hsün pointedly wrote: "Of course, 'pleasure, anger, sorrow, and joy are human passions,' but poor people will never know the sorrow of the business man who has lost heavily in the stock exchange, nor will an oil king the misery experienced by an old woman who picks coal cinders in Peking. The starving people in famine-stricken areas will surely not grow orchids like the aged fathers of rich men. Chiao Ta of the House of Chia would not love Small Sister Lin." He thus harshly revealed the deceptive character of the class-transcending "common human nature" trumpeted by Liang Shih-ch'iu.

By seizing upon and criticizing the "common human nature" fabricated by Liang Shih-ch'iu, Lu Hsün seized the root of Liang Shih-ch'iu's theory of human nature. Facts show that not only the theory of human nature of Liang Shih-ch'iu, but that of various other brands of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie too,was based on a fabricated "common human nature." Starting from here, all those who advocated the theory obliterated class antagonism, pleaded for class conciliation, attacked Marxist-Leninist teachings on class struggle, and tried to maintain the reactionary rule of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. By criticizing "common human nature" and revealing its hypocrisy and fallacy from the Marxist-Leninist class viewpoint and with the method of class analysis, Lu Hsün hit the vulnerable spot of the "theory of human nature."

To thoroughly expose the fraud of the so-called "common human nature," Lu Hsün dragged the "theory of human nature" from the desk of bourgeois "scholars" to the blood-soaked battlefield of real class struggle and there dissected it. He pointed out sharply that Liang Shih-ch'iu trumpeted the class-transcending "common human nature" for the purpose of covering up the crime of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang of slaughtering the revolutionary people and changing the direction of the implacable hatred of the revolutionary people for the reactionaries.

Lu Hsün also pointed out that while Liang Shih-ch'iu and his like sang loudly the hymn to "common human nature," countless revolutionaries were lying in a bloodbath in real life in Chinese society as the "butchers"--some using "steel knives and some soft knives"--congratulated one another "enjoying themselves immensely."

Filled with the utmost revolutionary wrath, Lu Hsün loudly protested and scolded: "The joys and sorrows of mankind are not shared in communion!" The "common human nature" advertised by Liang Shih-ch'iu et al was merely a lie written in ink that could never cover up the facts written in blood.

Having hit the vital spot of the "theory of human nature," Lu Hsün went further to expose the counter-revolutionary political purpose of Liang

Shih-ch'iu and his like in trumpeting the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

On this point Liang Shih-ch'iu himself made an excellent self-confession. He said, "The idea of class aims to promote an alliance of proletarians and rouse their desire for struggle... They will then, in departure from normal tracks, seize political and financial power in a sudden uprising and become the ruling class at one stroke." What Liang Shih-ch'iu and other human nature advocates were afraid of was that the proletariat and the working people, having received education in the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of class struggle, would rise to seize political power and financial power from the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. And the reason why they trumpeted the "theory of human nature" was that they wanted to put the class awareness of the proletariat to sleep and remove "the desire of the proletarians for struggle," so they might forever submit themselves to the rule of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Liang Shih-ch'iu and the like attacked the class struggle of the proletariat and the proletarian revolution by calling it a "departure from the normal tracks" and shouted, behind the benign mask of "gentlemen and just men," "If a proletarian is any good, he needs only to work hard and honestly all his life and will be bound to own some considerable property. This is the proper means of struggle for a living."

The revolutionary action of class struggle was considered a "departure from the normal tracks" while reformist and opportunist fraudulent tricks were considered "proper means." This is enough to reveal the counter-revolutionary nature of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature.

Taking the proletarian stand and armed with the Marxist-Leninist class doctrine, Lu Hsün sharply seized upon the counter-revolutionary nature of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature. That was why he never made purely theoretical discussions and criticism of the "theory of human nature," but always pointed the spearhead of struggle at the reactionary rule of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, under which the theory was bred and which it served. He put his finger on the spot by saying that the "proper means of struggle for a living," which Liang Shih-ch'iu and his like advocated and claimed to be a "measure for eliminating struggle," was "a classic lesson which China's wealthy gentlemen, when they were in the mood, used to teach the poor workers." Indeed, all advocates of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, of ancient and modern times, in China and elsewhere, have tried to stop the exploited class from waging struggle against the exploiting classes with such a doctrine, so as to maintain their reactionary rule.

The root of the "theory of human nature" is the hypocritical, class-transcending "common human nature." The essence of the "theory of human nature" is opposition to the proletarian revolution. This is the most basic content of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature in the age of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

Lu Hsün's Criticism of the Promoting of the Theory of Human Nature by Chou Yang and His Gang

In the history and reality of class struggle, the reactionary "theory of human nature" was not only trumpeted by open representatives of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, but also propagated by their agents in the proletariat and its political party. It not only appeared as a naked social thought-trend of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, but also played a role as the ideological and theoretical basis of all kinds of opportunist lines. This was a necessary result of the development of class struggle in depth. The slogan, "National defense literature," which had as its theoretical basis the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and which Chou Yang and his gang produced in the mid-thirties, i.e., at the crucial moment of the change from the 2nd Revolutionary Civil War to the anti-Japanese war, represented exactly such a characteristic of class struggle.

The struggle waged by Lu Hsün against "National defense literature" and its theoretical basis the "theory of human nature," which followed his criticism of Liang Shih-ch'iu's theory of human nature, was an in-depth development of his criticism against the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature. Here let us give some examples of Lu Hsün's criticism of the human nature basis of "National defense literature."

Example 1. The so-called "whole-nation interests."

Chou Yang and his like declared that "National defense literature" was "the literature of the whole Chinese nation," literature that had "the character of the whole nation." Taking advantage of the rise of the contradictions between the Chinese and Japanese nations, they loudly declared that class contradictions and class struggle had vanished in the country and that the anti-Communist, anti-people nature of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie had changed, and so, under the banner of "national defense," they advocated renunciation of the political principles and stand of the proletariat and "combining two into one" with the big landlords and big bourgeoisie.

That was a class capitulationist line, of which the class-transcending "theory of human nature" was the theoretical basis. "National defense literature" was a product of this class capitulationist line and the theory of human nature.

Chairman Mao clearly and positively refuted the fallacies of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their gang and pointed out that under the situation of the rise of national contradictions, the reactionary class nature of the big landlords and big comprador-bourgeoisie had not changed at all. "They claimed in the past, and are still claiming, that revolution (no matter what kind of revolution) is always worse than imperialism. They have formed a camp of traitors. Before them there is no question of whether they are going to be a race of conquered slaves, because they have already removed national boundaries and their interests are inseparable from those of imperialism. Their supreme head is Chiang Kai-shek."

It was on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist class analysis of the new situation that Chairman Mao mapped out the strategy of the anti-Japanese national united front and the proletarian revolutionary line that called for seizure of leadership power and firm insistence on independence and self-determination by the proletariat within the united front.

Lu Hsün, who stood on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, exploded the lie of "whole nation interests" of Chou Yang and his gang. He pointed out astutely that Chou Yang and his gang raised the banner of "telling everyone with pen and tongue the miseries of people who have become slaves to a foreign race," but at the same time carried out the reactionary propaganda that claimed: "After all, it is better to be slaves to our own people like us." Thus at one stroke he unmasked the class capitulationist nature of "national defense literature" that sang the praise of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang.

Lu Hsün also profoundly analyzed the national capitulationist nature of "national defense literature": Under the pen of Chou Yang and company, "Even Sai Chin Hua who slept for some time with the German commander von Waldersee in the Boxer days was elevated to the status of Patroness of the Nine Heavens." This was the most biting sarcasm against the traitor heroes who idolized Sai Chin Hua's traitorous "human nature" and who loudly proclaimed "the interests of the whole nation."

In opposition to the slogan of "National defense literature," Lu Hsün put forward the slogan of "Mass literature of national revolutionary war." He pointed out: "Mass literature of national revolutionary war is a development of the revolutionary literature of the proletariat. It is a true and broader content of the revolutionary literature of the proletariat of the present time." The two slogans represented two basically opposite lines. They were antithetical to each other and were clearly different from each other.

Example 2. So-called "unity" and "cooperation."

In compliance with the wishes of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang loudly declared that he wanted to "have close cooperation" with those "writers...who ideologically and artistically have remained at a considerable distance from us" and "join hands with them." At the time a political swindler who called himself "an outsider to literature and art" came out in a hurry to show fanatical support for "national defense literature," nakedly crying that "Emphasis should be laid on the slogan...of 'human literature,'" and that "all enlightened men of letters and artists should be united." They blew trumpets and beat gongs and made a great deal of noise about "unity" and "cooperation." But the song they sang was not new. It was the hackneyed tune of the theory of human nature: Let us love one another! Let us embrace one another regardless of sex and class... Let all drink their fill in perfect geniality!

Lu Hsün completely saw through and exposed the sinister scheme of Chou Yang and his gang in trumpeting about "unity" and "cooperation." He said to the point: "Now the Marshals (meaning Chou Yang and company) and the

'Penitents' (meaning the renegades) have tightened their liaison" and "as soon as the proposal for a 'united front' comes out, the 'revolutionary writers' who went over to the enemy side in the past regarded themselves as having foreseen the 'alliance' and have gradually come out in the open. Bribery, conspiracy with the enemy, and such clandestine acts now seem to have become things that are 'progressive' and above board."

The truth is that the "united front" of Chou Yang and company was a "united front" of renegades, hidden traitors, reactionary men of letters, and political swindlers, a capitulationist line that called the robber the father and the enemy a friend.

Chou Yang and his gang would only have "unity" and "cooperation" with the reactionary class but not struggle and revolution. On the one hand they demanded that revolutionary people "not remember old scores" in dealing with the enemy, "not hit back when hit," and freely spoke of "forgiveness." On the other hand, however, they rabidly attacked from all sides Lu Hsün, who firmly followed the proletarian revolutionary line and firmly waged struggle against the reactionaries. They cruelly persecuted him and would not rest content till they had put him to death. That fully revealed the ugly character of Chou Yang and his gang, who were meek pet dogs to the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, but became fierce hounds who snarled and showed their claws against the revolutionaries. This is the counter-revolutionary dual character commonly shared by all advocates of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature.

Therefore, Lu Hsün angrily scolded "the creatures who wear human masks," calling them "open or covert criminals or their accomplices who suck the blood and eat the flesh of their victims."

Example 3. So-called "freedom to create and write."

Chou Yang and his gang declared more than once that there was "maximum freedom" to create and write on their "national defense literature front." The false Marxist "authority on theory" cried with emphasis: "This freedom is limitless." Abstract freedom was one of the traditional wares peddled by advocates of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature.

What was the object of Chou Yang and his gang in trumpeting the "freedom to create and write"?

First, at the moment of upsurge of the national liberation movement in the midst of far-flung flames of the anti-Japanese war, to fight for freedom to create and write for traitor literature, renegade literature and Kuomintang literature of all shapes and colors.

Second, to oppose the proletarian leadership within the anti-Japanese national united front. They loudly cried that the proletariat "should not wear an obvious emblem" and "demand leadership power by virtue of its special status," or it would "frighten away comrades-in-arms of other classes." They frenziedly attacked the proletariat and its cultural and ideological leadership.

With regard to this, Lu Hsün firmly pointed out: "Revolutionary literature will certainly not abandon the responsibilities of its class leadership, but will add to and enlarge its responsibilities," thus dealing a severe blow at the criminal, sinister scheme of Chou Yang and his gang.

To attain of class capitulationism and national capitulationism from "whole-nation interests," to attain the abolition of class struggle by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie from "unity" and "cooperation," to attain negation of proletarian leadership from "freedom to create and write"--this is an outline of the reactionary theory of human nature as the foundation of the opportunist political line and literary and art line of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang.

Historical Experience Deserves Attention

Lu Hsün once said: "The fight for the correct class world outlook is one of the most important forms of class war." Lu Hsün has set for us a splendid example of heroic struggle on the ideological front. There is much experience of many sides to be learned from his criticism of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature.

First, in the era of proletarian revolution, the landlord class and the bourgeoisie trumpeted the "theory of human nature," combining it in times of peace with the most delicate means of repression of the revolutionary proletariat and, in stormy times, with savage, tyrannical means of repression of the revolutionary proletariat. That is the "theory of human nature" which was rampant during two historical moments of the Chinese revolution and against which Lu Hsün struggled.

Therefore, in the course of the proletarian revolution, the reactionary role of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature was to frustrate the proletarian attempt to seize power and defend the ruling position of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. But after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the reactionary role of the "theory of human nature" was to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Because Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang wanted to restore capitalism in China, they vigorously trumpeted the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature. Therefore, the struggle to criticize the "theory of human nature" has always been a political struggle that is waged around the question of political power and political line. It demands our serious attention.

Second, in history and real life, all overt spokesmen for imperialism, revisionism, and reactionaries as well as the democratic faction of the bourgeoisie and agents of the bourgeoisie who have infiltrated the proletariat and its political party advocate the theory of human nature. And they responded to one another. The landlord-bourgeoisie naturally needed such overt spokesmen as Liang Shih-ch'iu, but they needed all the more such false Marxist political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk. Under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, persons of the latter type are most dangerous.

Wearing the mantle of Marxism-Leninism and holding some power in their hands, these people draw from the theory of human nature "Left" and Right opportunist lines of still greater deceptiveness and danger.

Like Lu Hsün, we must learn to see through the false Marxist political swindlers who wave their banner like a tiger's skin, and uncompromisingly criticize, from the high plane of political line, the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature which they trumpet.

Third, the theory of human nature is a product of class society and class struggle, and the degree of prevalence of the theory of human nature corresponds with the rise and fall of class struggle. So long as the exploiting classes exist, the struggle between the class doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature will always be an important part of the class struggle and line struggle on the ideological front.

Following his criticism of Liang Shih-ch'iu's theory of human nature, Lu Hsün immediately entered the fray against the theory of human nature trumpeted by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang. Our great leader Chairman Mao carried out a liquidation of the theory of human nature in the forties, but in the fifties and sixties Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang still refused to give up their sinister intent to peddle the theory of human nature. Facts show that there must be no truce in the struggle to criticize the reactionary theory of human nature!

Fourth, the sharpest weapon with which to criticize the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature is the theory of class struggle and method of class analysis of Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. We must deal with everything and analyze everything from the viewpoint of class and class struggle and by means of class analysis.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Class struggle is omnipotent as soon as it is grasped." This is quite true. It was after he had mastered the weapon of class doctrine of Marxism and Leninism that Lu Hsün became all-conquering in his struggle against the theory of human nature. And it was in the practice of struggle against bourgeois spokesmen and apologists of all shapes and colors and against false Marxist political swindlers that Lu Hsün raised the level of his understanding of Marxism-Leninism, increased his ability to distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism, and strengthened his consciousness of defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Like Lu Hsün, we should conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist books, promote the spirit of thorough revolution, intensively criticize all kinds of counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, including the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature trumpeted by false Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and fight ceaselessly to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Read Conscientiously in Relation To Reality, Strive To Raise Line Consciousness

- The Party committee of a certain Kunming PLA Artillery Regiment strengthens ideological build-up

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming) In the course of going deep into the midst of lower levels, the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of a PLA Kunming unit has related conscientious reading with reality and effectively raised consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Party committee of the regiment has tackled serious reading and study and the heightening of consciousness of the two-line struggle as an important problem in the strengthening of the ideological development of the Party committee. In practice, members of the Party committee have come to understand that only by relating reality with conscientious reading and study and closely combining theory with practice can we continuously enhance consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At one time, due to improper handling of the relations between politics and military affairs,some Party committee members relaxed efforts in exercising leadership over the over-all building of the unit. The Party committee then organized everyone for a repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is unified with the economy and with technology. This will undoubtedly remain so every year and remain so forever." This made everyone understand deeply that the two tendencies--emphasizing military affairs to the neglect of politics or emphasizing the latter to the neglect of the former--ran counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line. Many comrades said that only by acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and doggedly placing politics in command of military affairs could we raise the fighting power of the army unit. On the basis of heightened awareness, they teamed up with the cadres at battalion and company levels and discussed exclusively the problem of how to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of military training. Meanwhile, they went deep into the midst of companies to work on experimental points and sum up and popularize the experience of putting politics in command of military training. Cadres and fighters were further led in the course of field-camp training to head for former scenes of fighting of the Worker-Peasant Red Army where they were made to recall the historical experience of the Party and criticize the bourgeois military line. Thus everyone was enabled to raise considerably his consciousness of the two-line struggle. A boost was given to the over-all building of the army unit.

In an analysis of the staff make-up of basic-level leading squads by the Party committee of the regiment in the spring of this year, many

comrades rated the political instructor of the 9th company very low in his work capacity who, in their opinion, should have been transferred away. At that time, the secretary of the Party committee did not reveal his own attitude right away. He suggested that the opinions of several standing committee members and members of the battalion Party committee working on a support-the-Left mission elsewhere be sought. In airing his view, a standing committee member suggested that a cadre be assessed in an over-all and an historical manner. Though the political instructor of the 9th company left something to be desired in his work capacity yet he was from a good family and gave not a poor showing in his ideological manifestations and his work style. By just giving him fervent help, it would be possible to raise his work capacity, it was pointed out.

After listening to this view, members of the Party committee again reviewed Chairman Mao's writings on how to handle new cadres. It was unanimously agreed that they should pay greater attention to the main tendencies showed by a new cadre and his basic make-up, and seriously implement Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres. Later, they again made an analysis in the light of current conditions existing in basic-level cadre force. It was further realized that a low work capacity and lack of experience was the universal pattern among new cadres. Many comrades said that under such circumstances, the leadership's duty was to act in conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings and train new cadres seriously and enthusiastically by adopting energetic measures. By thus relating reality with reading and study, they acquired a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's teachings. Their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was enhanced.

Later, they constantly held study classes of new cadres and backbone cadres and regularly called political work conferences and joint meetings of secretaries of company-level Party branches. They also organized basic-level cadres to study Chairman Mao's directives and to exchange work experience. Members of the Party committee went constantly deeper into the midst of companies to give concrete help to new cadres. This enabled the new cadres to raise continuously their ideological level and work capacity.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We should seriously sum up experience." In accordance with this teaching from Chairman Mao, the Party committee of this regiment persisted in applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in summing up their own experience in the practice of two-line struggle. They thus raised their knowledge from the perceptual to the rational stage exercising better command over the practice of struggle.

Following training in field camping this year, members of the Party committee acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The true function of knowledge is to move from a perceptual to a thinking process and a gradual understanding of the contradictions in an objective thing, its laws, and the internal ties between this process and that." They teamed up with office cadres to analyze the cause of incidents that occurred in the course of a march and looked for something close to the law therein. They

found that certain incidents happened mostly under relatively favorable circumstances because favorable conditions had a lethargic effect on people's thinking and were liable to result in human negligence.

Through an analysis and a summing-up process, members of the Party committee came to understand further the importance of placing politics in command. After the summing-up, starting with education in war preparedness, they vigorously applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in training and educating people. The masses were also mobilized in the serious study and firm implementation of various organizational and technical measures to prevent an outbreak of incidents.

Over the past year and more, the Party committee of the regiment combined reading and study in this way with a serious summing-up of experience. In the practice of helping out with guidance to companies in catching up with the backward, they summed up experiences about correct understanding of the backward and fervent help to the backward. In the process of teaching support-the-Left personnel to develop the work style of being humble and modest, they summed up experiences about the remolding of world outlook in the course of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. These experiences played a highly beneficial role in strengthening construction toward the revolutionization of the army unit and the Party committee.

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"LEARN FROM TACH'ING"

There Must Be A Target At Which To Aim in Learning From Tach'ing

by

The CCP Committee for the Changchun Municipal General Glass Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 12, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Why is it that in some of the enterprises the learn-from-Tach'ing movement cannot be carried out in an intensive manner? One of the main causes is the failure to integrate the learn-from-Tach'ing experience with the solving of actual problems in the units themselves. In learning from Tach'ing, Changchun General Glass Factory has also been through a process of inability to carry it out in a penetrating manner to gradually being able to carry it out in a penetrating manner. Their experience is, in order to learn from Tach'ing they must have a target at which to aim. The Tach'ing experience is like an "arrow" and problems in the factory are the "target," and the arrow must be correctly aimed at the target.

The experience of Changchun General Glass Factory tells us that only by integrating the solving of actual problems in the unit itself could the learn-from-Tach'ing experience be truly mastered and the Tach'ing experience be turned into our own experience.

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We have been unfolding an "In industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement in our factory for almost a year. Reflecting on the year's practice of learning from Tach'ing, what impresses us deeply is that in learning from Tach'ing we must use the Tach'ing experience in the light of our own reality to solve problems in the factory itself. Only in that manner could the learn-from-Tach'ing mass movement be carried out in a penetrating and enduring way and the Tach'ing experience be mastered.

Learn in the Light of Actual Problems

Last year we specially sent people to Tach'ing to learn from them, and following that, the Party committee also passed a resolution for learning from Tach'ing, launched a movement for learning from Tach'ing in the whole

factory and there appeared very quickly an upsurge to learn from Tach'ing. At that time we thought since a resolution had been passed, mobilization had begun and the masses had stood up, there should not be any problem with learning from Tach'ing. However, after a period of time, the movement could not be developed in a penetrating manner in many of the units. What was the cause of that? Only after investigation were we able to discover that the cause for the inability of the movement to develop in a penetrating manner was mainly due to the failure to proceed from reality and to solve existing problems. Because of that although they verbally clamored for Tach'ing, in reality they had not yet learned from Tach'ing.

However, some of the units did not behave in that manner. They solved existing problems in the light of reality and the movement was able to develop more normally. For example, the water level calculation plant was short-handed, the equipment was obsolete, and conditions there were rather backward. At the beginning of this year the upper level demanded that its output be increased by 40 percent over that of the previous year and the standard of the product specifications were to be increased from the former one dozen or so to more than fifty. To fulfill the task under normal practice would require twice the amount of manpower and equipment. However, where could such manpower and equipment be obtained? They related this problem with the learn-from-Tach'ing experience. The reason for the speed with which Tach'ing had been able to fulfill its task of developing and building the oilfields was because Tach'ing did not rely on increase of manpower or additional equipment but relied instead on the revolutionary spirit of "going ahead when the conditions were right and also going ahead when conditions were lacking." This enabled everybody to realize that although equipment was important, the deciding factor was people and not equipment. With revolutionized people, one person could do the work of many. With revolutionized people even backward equipment could be transformed and lack of equipment could be remedied by local manufacture.

Therefore, inspired by the Tach'ing spirit, they fully mobilized the revolutionary activism and creativeness of the masses, relied on tapping the potential of man and material and overfulfilled their production target month after month. From then on, this plant was able to more conscientiously relate reality with learning from Tach'ing, and enabled the learn-from-Tach'ing mass movement to continue and develop in a more penetrating manner.

By summing up the positive and negative aspects of the experience, we realized that in order to learn from Tach'ing, we must have a target at which to aim and must relate the Tach'ing experience with the reality of the factory itself. The Tach'ing experience is like an "arrow," and problems in the factory itself are the "target" and the arrow must be correctly aimed at the target. If one becomes separated from reality and shoots the arrow without aiming it at the target, then the learn-from-Tach'ing movement would only degenerate into a matter of form and produce no positive result.

Study by Grasping the Key Link in Production

The monthly output of filters produced by the appliances plant of our factory hovered between the 2,000- to 3,000-piece mark for a long time. What was the cause for that? We felt that it was one of the key problems in production which must be solved by learning from Tach'ing.

Before the great cultural revolution, the agents of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang in Kirin Province sneaked into our factory to "settle down" and carried out their revisionist line for running enterprises. They ignored the state plan, unilaterally sought production value, looked upon the production of filters as a "money tree," gave "material incentives" in a big way and dealt a blow to the production of other products.

Since the coming of the great cultural revolution and following the development of the medical and health profession, the demand for filters has been daily increasing. However, some of the comrades were afraid that people might accuse them of "placing profits in command" and were afraid to grasp this item of production so they only generalized on the political significance but dared not concretely solve actual problems in the production process. Because of that, output could not be increased. Later, when this erroneous mentality had been criticized, they took the other extreme, grasped only production and slackened up on ideological and political work. Consequently they buried themselves in grasping the production of filters, and the more they grasped the worse it became. Although they were busy the whole day they still could not get ahead.

The comrades of the appliances plant related this problem with the learn-from-Tach'ing movement to seek discrepancies. Tach'ing had always closely integrated revolution with production and politics with business, and had not set them up against one another. The ideological and political work of Tach'ing had always been carried out "In conjunction alongside with economic work" and not carried out in isolation. Only then were they able to realize that the cause for the long stagnation in the production of filters was due to the reflection of vacillations in dealing with the relationships between revolution and production and between politics and business. After understanding had been obtained, they made the effort to apply it in practice and through practice to deepen understanding again. We organized a campaign for the production of filters, maintained the position of proletarian politics in command, maintained carrying out ideological and political work in the process of production, gave full play to the role of commander of politics over production and technology, and continued to realize major innovations in equipment, technology and craftsmanship, enabling the production of filters to double.

The broad masses of workers are not satisfied with the achievements they have gained and are still thinking of further raising the level of production. The key for realizing this desire lies in strengthening the weak link of glass sheet "baking." Therefore we have taken this difficult point in production development as an important point in ideological work, gone deeply into the glass sheet baking section, and in relation with problems of

production technique, stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the people, tellingly smashed the mentality of "potential has been exhausted" and "production has reached its limit." The comrades further mobilized the revolutionary activism of the masses, concentrated their strength, carried out innovation on the glass sheet baking equipment and eventually increased the processing rate of glass sheet baking five times. Because of this the development of filter production has been stimulated and the output of filters once more increased to top more than 11,000 units a month.

In order to genuinely solve problems in dealing with the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and business and further exploit the Tach'ing experience, we have also held two study classes in the factory, conscientiously studied and popularized the political work experience of Tach'ing, gradually overcome the propensity in the past of cadres engaged in political work to ignore production and production and technical cadres to avoid ideological and political work and brought about a new situation where meticulous work and daily production improvements characterize the whole factory.

Practice has enabled us to realize that only by summing up one's own experience based on the Tach'ing experience in the light of the reality of the factory itself, could actual problems in revolution and production continue to be solved and the learn-from-Tach'ing mass movement continue to develop in a penetrating manner.

Leaders Must Learn With Reference To Their Own Ideological Problems

Chairman Mao has taught us "Leaders must march ahead of the movement, and not lag behind it." In order to learn from Tach'ing, leaders must learn with reference to their own ideological problems.

At one time the factory wanted to carry out innovations on a material-melting furnace and decided to place a vice chairman in charge of this work. This vice chairman used to be in charge of production in the factory, and because he had not properly maintained placing politics in command, he was criticized by the masses during the great cultural revolution. This time, upon receiving the assignment, he was afraid that he might repeat the mistake of "production first," dared not grasp problems and was afraid to express his views. For example, the masses proposed two plans for this innovation project, one calling for heavy investment and long-term radical innovation and the other calling for the use as much as possible of existing equipment and partial innovation. Actually he was inclined toward the latter plan but because he was afraid of shouldering responsibility, he procrastinated in expressing his view, and the matter was delayed for half a month. It was not until the discovery of the problem by the chairman of the revolutionary committee that the latter plan was approved.

When summing up this stage of work, the masses sharply criticized this vice chairman for being afraid to make mistakes and although he was aware

that production would suffer still he was afraid to boldly grasp production and that in itself was a mistake. The criticism of the masses touched the vice chairman greatly.

Later, when the factory decided to build a new material-melting furnace on its own, this vice chairman volunteered to take the assignment. In the light of the fact that he had been afraid to grasp problems in production, he studied the revolutionary spirit of Wang Chin-hsi, the fine representative of the Tach'ing leading body as well as his courage and high degree of responsibility for revolution and construction, and realized that the mistakes he had made in the past were not due to failure to grasp revolution but because he had become separated from proletarian politics. He was determined to maintain the great policy of "grasping revolution and stimulating production" and actively led the new building project. Owing to the fact that he had gone deeply into the masses, conscientiously shouldered responsibility and fully made use of the activism of the masses, the furnace was very quickly constructed. In the process of trial production, in order to change from single type production to multiple type production, experiments were carried out to improve the method of batching. At the beginning because batching was not properly carried out, the glass tube drawn was not up to specifications. At that time some of the people again began to vacillate and they suggested calling a halt to the experiment and going back to the former method of production. There again appeared a divergence of views on whether to continue with the experiment or not. At this critical moment, completely changing from the spirit of timidity of the past, the vice chairman promptly decided to carry on with the experiment. Consequently the problem of batching was quickly solved, and the new furnace using the new batch formally went into production.

Facts have proved that if the leaders are afraid to grasp production, production will suffer. If the leaders are not afraid to grasp production, production will be stimulated. Because of that, leaders should relate their own ideological problems with the learn-from-Tach'ing experience, and conscientiously carry out ideological revolutionization well, for that is the key to insuring the smooth progress of learning from Tach'ing.

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MODEL WORKER

Fight Ceaselessly for the Revolution

- An account of the advanced deeds of Fang Shu-hsin, an old worker of Harbin Railway Bureau and a Communist Party member

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 8, 1971)

In the Suihua mechanical section of the Harbin Railway Bureau, a tall man nearly fifty years old can be seen at dawn every day, carrying a carbide lamp and a hammer in his hand, attentively checking every part of the locomotives. He is Fang Shu-hsin, a Communist Party member, a worker whose job is to inspect and repair locomotives in the Suihua mechanical section, and to serve as leader of the riveting unit.

Closely Following Chairman Mao, Never Wavering in the Face of Storms and Waves

Fang Shu-hsin, who is forty-eight this year, was born of a poor family in Suihua hsien, Heilungkiang Province. During his childhood, he was a beggar and a pig-tender for landlords, worked as a coal miner on the railway when he was seventeen, and he was often beaten up by the Japanese devils. The vicious old society caused the break up of his family and premature death of his folks. In 1945 the people's soldiers led by Chairman Mao liberated his home town and Fang Shu-hsin said to everybody with elation: "Chairman Mao's benevolence is deeper than the sea and we will never forget it for the rest of our lives."

In 1950 he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Shortly after he joined the Party, a comrade of the People's Liberation Army presented him with a copy of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung as a gift. He was very excited and said to the PLA comrade with emotion: "I am determined to study Chairman Mao's works well and follow Chairman Mao in making revolution." Fang Shu-hsin had previously attended school for less than a year. For the purpose of grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought, he assiduously learned culture. At home every evening, he would always disregard the fatigue after a day's work, placed a table at his bedside, opened up Chairman Mao's works, and learned to read and write characters and conscientiously studied books at the same time. Over the past ten years and more, Fang Shu-hsin has repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "Serving the People," "In Memory of Dr. Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," and more than 20 articles concerning class struggle, investigation and research, and has written a large amount of study notes.

The great Mao Tse-tung's thought enabled Fang Shu-hsin to raise his consciousness, to understand that he should not only repay the favor of Chairman Mao but should also make revolution, and to understand the truth that Communist Party members should strive for the rest of their lives for the liberation of thousands of oppressed laboring people. He was determined to closely follow Chairman Mao and would never waver in the face of storms and strong waves.

In 1962, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call "Never forget class struggle" at the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Congress, and Fang Shu-hsin responded actively. Everyday he carried out intensive investigation and research in his spare time, jotted down each event of class struggle that he studied, made timely reports to relevant departments, actively propagated these events to the masses, and aroused everybody to pay attention to the new trend of class struggle.

In 1965 the evil wind of "technology in command" and "production first" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i reached the Suihua mechanical section and hit the mass movement to study Mao Tse-tung's thought which was being unfolded at the mechanical section. At that time, the leadership of the mechanical section implemented an erroneous line, refrained from organizing the workers to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, merely unfolded activities of "technical training," and requested various units to elect so-called "technical top men" to participate in the "technical demonstrations and emulations" of the section.

At that time, Fang Shu-hsin was the leader of the material-utilization unit. In the face of this situation, he repeatedly pondered: "Why do we merely learn technology without organizing the study of Chairman Mao's works?" He joined other workers together to seek advice from Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao's teaching: "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work" enlightened them.

Fang Shu-hsin said: "To merely grasp technology without grasping Chairman Mao's teachings is incompatible with Chairman Mao's teachings. We will never do things that do not agree with Chairman Mao's teachings." Henceforth, he led the workers to more actively study Chairman Mao's works and to persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide the activities in learning technology.

Be A Model of Unity

After the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Fang Shu-hsin led a number of workers to put up big-character bulletins, launched attacks against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticized and repudiated the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism, and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Fang Shu-hsin's action in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line aroused the hostility of a small handful of class enemies, who spread various kinds of rumors to slander Fang Shu-hsin, abetted others in fabricating "criminal deeds" of Fang Shu-hsin, and instigated bourgeois factions to hoodwink the masses. Under such a situation, Fang Shu-hsin who had been an engineering leader for many years decided to "stand aside."

Tung Fa, a young welding worker who had a different viewpoint from that of Fang Shu-hsin, took over as the engineering leader, but was afraid that he might not be able to do the work well. Some comrades also felt that Fang Shu-hsin was in a difficult position.

Fang Shu-hsin said to everybody frankly: "A Communist Party member may change his job but should never change his idea of making revolution, and I will give support to Comrade Tung Fa to do his work well. If I can carry a load of 100 catties, I will not carry 99.5 nor will I be deceived by the class enemy."

On the following day Fang Shu-hsin arrived very early. As the new engineering leader Tung Fa was worrying about making arrangements for the day's work, Fang Shu-hsin ardently came forward to put forth a plan for the day's work to him. Then he and Tung Fa jointly went to the locomotives to point out the 600 machine parts of three locomotives which were to be examined by the engineering leader every morning, teaching him how to check out the locomotives and how to draw up production plans.

On one chilly, windy evening, the riveting section had just finished a day's combat, and old Fang and young Tung were still working. At this moment, locomotive "407," which was about to take off to haul a train, developed trouble when its boiler started to leak steam. Tung felt this was hard to handle and was thinking about waiting till the next day to make repairs. Fang Shu-hsin saw what he was thinking, grabbed a hammer and a copper rod, and rushed to the locomotive with Tung. The high-temperature steam of the locomotive's boiler was spraying out violently from a soybean-shaped hole, and a stream of hot air gushed toward Tung as he was going forward to use the rod to make repair. Fang Shu-hsin immediately dragged Tung aside, saying: "I'll hold the rod and you use the hammer." Then, he braved the hot air and dashed forward to the machine surface, assisting Tung Fa in fixing the trouble with great ease.

Fang Shu-hsin's highly responsible spirit towards revolutionary undertakings and his profound class affection toward his comrades won respect and admiration from people. However, Tung Fa did not rid himself of his bourgeois factional nature and failed to change his views regarding Fang Shu-hsin. At this time, some one said to Fang Shu-hsin: "Why do you take these troubles and get no rewards in return?" Fang Shu-hsin said solemnly: "We must adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings to do things for making revolution and should not use personal feelings to substitute for the Party's policy. Revolutionary undertakings are matters for thousands of the masses, and Communist Party members should act as models of unity."

After the "9th Party Congress," Fang Shu-hsin repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's call of "Unite and win still greater victories," becoming more active in working for the unity of the comrades. He frequently had heart-to-heart chats with Tung Fa, joined him in recalling past bitterness together and comparing it with present happiness in order to arouse his class consciousness. Fang Shu-hsin said to Tung Fa patiently: "It is Chairman Mao's sagacious leadership that enables us laboring people to have the happiness of today. Chairman Mao called on us to 'unite and win still greater victories' and we must do things according to Chairman Mao's directives and make concerted efforts to do things well even though the difficulties may be greater."

Under the guidance of the line of the "9th Party Congress" calling for unity and victory, the leadership at various levels of the mechanical section carried out a detailed investigation and research and finally ferreted out the small handful of class enemies who had fabricated charges against Fang Shu-hsin. Living facts of class struggle profoundly educated the masses. All the workers unanimously elected Fang Shu-hsin as the chief of the riveting and welding unit. Tung Fa felt grateful when he recalled all of the deeds of Fang Shu-hsin in making revolution with loyalty, and giving assistance to him with ardent enthusiasm. Henceforth, they became more closely united to fight shoulder to shoulder.

Facing Difficulties and Stubbornly Fighting Battles

Fang Shu-hsin often remarked: "The life of Communist Party members is to make revolution, and they should risk their lives to make revolution as long as they are alive." Over the past twenty years, he has always and obstinately waged battles at his work positions no matter what difficulties he encountered.

It was the first spring of the 1960's. Just as the broad railway workerswere using actual action to counter-attack the evil winds of disengagement whipped up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company on the industrial front, Fang Shu-hsin's liver illness was becoming more serious and the doctor asked him to go to hospital for treatment. He figured that it was now a crucial moment of struggle and Communist Party members should brave difficulties to fight battles without making retreat. So he quietly kept the hospital admission card in his pocket and continued to lead the workers to fight battles on the production forefront.

Having learned of this situation, the Party organization sent him to stay in a hospital but Fang Shu-hsin repeatedly asked the doctor to discharge him. The doctor said with concern: "Old Fang, you are suffering from first-stage cirrhosis of the liver and you need treatment and rest in the hospital."

Fang Shu-hsin said with anxiety: "I am a Communist Party member and the state economic construction is now running into temporary difficulties. The production tasks of my section are pressing and how can I lie in the hospital without worries?"

The doctor was greatly moved and reluctantly wrote "Leaving hospital to take rest at home," on his hospitalization card.

With revolutionary enthusiasm, Fang Shu-hsin rushed to the bustling workshops to take part in the battle. All the workers said to him: "Master Fang, you are not feeling well and should do some easy work." Fang Shu-hsin grinned and said: "I want my body to suit the requirement of revolution." Then, he grabbed a hose and entered a locomotive boiler to scrub off the rust in disregard of the high temperature."

Fang Shu-hsin has been sick for more than ten years and the doctors have granted him more than 500 days of leave, but he has taken very little rest. When he felt nausea, he drank some water to soothe it, and when he felt liver pains, he used the hammer handle to massage it in order to fight battles on the forefront of the three revolutionary struggles with vim and vigor.

In March 1969, when the railway workers were actively engaged in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic call: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the ventilation installation of the smoke stack of locomotive "429" was out of order. This urgent work task called for immediate repairs.

It was a very arduous task. Inside the smoke stack, the temperature reached as high as 70 degrees and the coal gas was suffocating. To brave the intense heat and enter the smoke stack to repair the damage had been all along regarded as impossible by some bourgeois specialists. If these views were to obtain, they would have to carry out major dismantling of machines to make the repairs and it would have taken several hours of repair work. Fang Shu-hsin was profoundly aware that railways were the arteries of the national economy and each locomotive was related to the socialist construction of the motherland, and that every minute and every second was precious. He determinedly said: "There is no need to dismantle it, let me do it." He immediately put on protective clothing, climbed up the locomotive and jumped into the smoke stack two meters deep. He silently recited: "Be determined, fear no sacrifice, overcome difficulties to win victory." With his skill, he fixed up the ventilation installation in only two or three minutes. The comrades hastily pulled him out of the smoke stack to find that the rubber coating of his protective clothing was scorched and melted and his ears were blistered. The comrades crowded round him and looked at him, but he continued to plunge into new battles with high spirit.

Bringing Chairman Mao's Concern to the Hearts of the Masses

Fang Shu-hsin not only labored selflessly for production but also showed extreme concern about the hardship of his class brothers. He said: "Communist Party members must bring Chairman Mao's concern and the warmth of the new society to every household actively in order to enable thousands of laboring people to love the great leader Chairman Mao more ardently and to as ardently love the socialist system."

One evening, when there was a snowstorm Fang Shu-hsin was returning home from work and discovered that there was no smoke from the chimney of the house of Aunt Hsi, his neighbor. Without eating his supper, he hurriedly made a visit. He found that the 60-year-old Aunt Hsi was sick in bed, and her husband was still on work duty. Seeing this, Fang Shu-hsin immediately made a fire in the stove to keep her warm and brought sedative pills.

On another occasion, this old couple had bought one and a half tons of coal for the winter, and it had started to rain heavily when the coal was delivered to their house. At this moment, Fang Shu-hsin was returning home from his work. He went home and brought a carrying pole and baskets to help them carry the coal to the coal storage in their backyard.

Seeing Fang Shu-hsin's clothes were soaked through, Aunt Hsi said: "Shu-hsin, you have helped us so much, let me cook a bowl of noodles for you."

Old Fang replied: "No, thanks. I will have supper at home." Then he left the house.

Aunt Hsi stared at Fang Shu-hsin as he walked off in the rain, burst into tears and said to herself: "Although we have no children, we live in happy days under Chairman Mao's leadership."

For many years and on mornings whenever the houses were under heavy snow, Fang Shu-hsin would first help the retired workers clear the snow banks from their backyards. In rainy seasons, he would visit all the houses of the workers of the unit to help them repair their houses. He also helped in getting grain rations and purchasing coal supply for people of the "five-guaranteed households" as well as dependents of servicemen and of martyrs who lived on his street.

Fang Shu-hsin not only looked after the daily necessities of the masses but also showed close concern for the growth of the younger generation. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, he has taken the initiative to become an advisor to the students' extra-curricular study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. At nights, his house is often crowded with teachers and students from nearby schools. After returning home from work, Fang Shu-hsin would join the students in studying Chairman Mao's works, often to the neglect of his own food. He gave them lectures on the laboring people's sufferings in the old society as well as the miserable history of his family in order to arouse the students' profound proletarian feeling and ardent love for the new society and for the great leader Chairman Mao.

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HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE

Advanced Highway Maintenance Team on Northwest China's Gobi Desert

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 13, 1971)

the no. 10 team of the anhsi highway section in northwest china's kansu province over the past four years has reclaimed 18 hectares of wasteland, produced over 56 tons of grain, half a ton of oil-bearing seeds and more than 18 tons of vegetables, planted over 9,000 trees and bred over 70 head of draught animals, sheep and pigs. they are not only self-sufficient in grain, oil and vegetables, but have a surplus for the state. they achieved this in line with chairman mao's brilliant 1966 may 7 directive.

the highway team consists of 16 workers doing road maintenance on a 39-kilometre stretch between anhsi and tunhuang. the highway passes through desert. the climate and living conditions were very harsh. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers studied chairman mao's works seriously and fostered the concept of road maintenance for the revolution. hot summer and bitter cold winter, they never stopped making repairs. they consolidated the road bed, leveled the surface and improved the turns.

chairman mao's may 7 directive points out that while mainly engaging in industrial activity, workers should also study military affairs and politics, raise their educational level, and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations. having studied this seriously, the workers recognized its importance in revolutionizing their thinking and work. they made up their minds to develop agriculture and side-occupations so that they would no longer have to depend on the state for grain, vegetables and meat. despite sand-storms, they looked for sources of water and made surveys in the gobi desert. they finally chose a place to be their base in developing agriculture and side-occupations.

bringing picks and wheelbarrows, the workers went there in the cold days of october. they faced over 100 big sand dunes. nothing grew there but weeds and tamarisk. but the workers were undaunted. the team leader, a communist party member named chang fu-kuei, led them in repeatedly studying chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and they drew strength from it. with the help of workers from other teams, they worked hard one winter and the next spring and opened up more than 10 hectares of land and dug 13 irrigation ditches totalling six kilometres in length.

they began spring sowing in 1967. once again they faced many difficulties. they had no plough nor other necessary farm implements. by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they made ploughs and other tools by simple methods. they got more than 10 tons of grain that year.

for the convenience of their maintenance work and farming, the workers decided to move to their production base in 1967. instead of asking for government help in building housing as they were entitled to, they made bricks and prepared other building material in their spare time and put up their housing, kitchen, animal sheds and tool shed in just three months. the housing is now surrounded by green wreatland. the roads are flanked by trees. they raise many sheep and other animals as well as poultry.

WATER CONSERVANCY

East China Province Achieves Remarkable Success in Water Conservancy

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 13, 1971)

the people of shantung province, east china, have scored remarkable successes in water conservancy construction by self-reliance and hard struggle over the past two decades in line with the great leader chairman mao's brilliant teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". they have dug canals, dredged rivers, built dams, sluice gates and reservoirs and sunk pump wells.

the province's irrigated farmland is now about 14 times as large as in the early post-liberation days of 1949. it has built several thousand reservoirs of various sizes and dozens of culverts and sluice gates and sunk over two million wells, with many installed with pumps. it has also dug two new canals and dredged several major rivers.

the improved water conservancy facilities provide favourable conditions for the expansion of farm production. this province used to depend on large quantities of grain from elsewhere. it has achieved a considerable increase in grain, cotton and other crops in the past few years. in 1970, it was virtually self-sufficient in grain.

shantung is crisscrossed by rivers. the yellow river is in the north; in the northwest are a few rivers and their tributaries of the haiho river system and in the south are tributaries of the huai river -- yi and shu rivers. before liberation, under the brutal oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling class the labouring people could not afford to put these rivers under permanent control. the dykes were long in need of repairs and silting caused the rivers to rise higher than the banks. so in the rainy season the rivers often inundated their banks and caused disasters because they could not flow smoothly into the sea. they ran almost dry after the rainy season. many areas were hit by drought, waterlogging, alkali and other natural disasters, and grain output was very low. the chief reason was that these harmful rivers were not brought under permanent control.

since liberation, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of shantung under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian

revolutionary line have built many water conservancy projects with the revolutionary determination of "transforming china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the province has conscientiously carried out the principle of stressing small and auxiliary projects and projects built by communes and production brigades. it has combined the construction of major projects on the yellow, huai and haiho rivers with large numbers of small irrigation facilities.

inspired by chairman mao's great call "work on the yellow river must be done well", people on the banks of the yellow river with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm have raised and reinforced the yellow river dykes and built a new reservoir to increase its capacity to resist flood and icefloes. the cadres and commune members in the yellow river basin made careful investigations and summed up their experience in using the silt-laden yellow river water for irrigation. then they built 24 culverts and sluice gates and set up 140 siphons to divert silt-laden water to improve the farmland and eliminate alkali. this reduced the harmfulness of the yellow river and raised farm production.

licheng county along the yellow river was subject to flood, waterlogging, sandstorms and alkali, because the river beds rose higher than the ground and the banks were heavily pitted. vast expanses of land were laid waste. in the past few years the people have built many pumping stations, bridge sluices and culverts and dug irrigation and drainage ditches with a combined length of 1,250 kilometres. they have also made great efforts to overcome alkali and turned low-lying land into paddy fields on the basis of local conditions. great changes have taken place in farm production. the county's grain yield per hectare jumped from 1.1 tons in 1965 to 3.2 tons in 1970, exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for the area north of the yellow river.

sections of the huai river that drains the hotse, tsining and linyi areas of shantung used to get silted up because of severe soil erosion along its tributaries and they caused frequent floods. the people of these areas, acting on chairman mao's great instruction "the huai river must be harnessed", have carried out a comprehensive plan over the past decade and more to deal with the scourge. while building large water control projects, they put up smaller reservoirs and other works to conserve water and soil in the mountainous areas. they also built works to lead water from rivers and lakes to irrigate dry land. these widespread water control projects have greatly helped overcome waterlogging and drought and raised production. more than 2,600 production brigades in these areas have topped the target of 3.75 tons of grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricutural development for area south of the yellow river and north of the huai river.

around one million commune members in the linyi administrative area took part in water conservancy work every year. they planted trees and put up reservoirs, ponds and other water and soil conservation works in the mountainous parts of the upper and middle reaches of the yi and shu rivers. they constructed irrigation and drainage systems and built raised fields to avert waterlogging on flat land in the lower reaches. in all,

dozens of large and medium reservoirs, some 1,000 small reservoirs and over 20,000 ponds were built, in addition to large numbers of irrigation and drainage ditches and raised fields. as a result, hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland have been freed of flood or waterlogging, soil erosion checked on more than 70 per cent of the land surface and irrigated land extended to over 266,000 hectares. grain output has markedly increased. this area, which formerly depended on the state for the supply of hundreds of thousands of tons of grain every year, has been turned into rich farms capable of supplying a considerable amount of marketable grain to the state.

northwest shantung province used to suffer greatly from drought and waterlogging. the people worked hard for seven years in response to chairman mao's call to bring the haiho river under permanent control. they have basically completed harnessing three major rivers of the haiho system and more than 40 sizable tributaries. a good irrigation and drainage system has been created.

the rapid progress made by the people of the province in water control stems from their efforts to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. over the past decade and more, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses and cadres have kept withstanding and criticizing such fallacies as material incentives and "sole reliance on experts in water control" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. one campaign after another has been set going to build water control works. take lichiachai production brigade in lunan county, which our great leader chairman mao praised in these terms: "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains. lichiachai is a fine example." the area now covered by the brigade had poor farming conditions and hence very low output before liberation. the poor and lower-middle peasants made a serious study of chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" after liberation. imbued with this revolutionary spirit, they levelled ten hill-tops and tunnelled through three hills to divert water for irrigation purposes. they constructed one pumping station, five small reservoirs, and over 3,000 ponds and check dams. in addition, they deep-ploughed or levelled their land and planted trees on a large scale. as a result, 90 per cent of the brigade's 373 hectares of farmland has been brought under irrigation and its 850 hectares of barren mountainous and river-side land covered with trees. grain yield has reached over six tons per hectare, as against a little more than 0.75 tons in pre-liberation days. lichiachai has become a thriving socialist rural community.

this year, some 586,000 hectares of land of the province have been newly turned into fields that give high stable harvests despite drought or excessive rains. the irrigated area has been enlarged by some 666,000 hectares. the whole project involves 670 million cubic metres of earth and stone work and is the biggest in local history.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Machine Building Plants Make More Metallurgical and Mining Equipment

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1971)

shanghai's machine building plants fulfilled 77 per cent of this year's production plan in the first nine months. this was two and a half times the output for the same period of 1970. increased output covered mining and metallurgical equipment in great demand including rock drills, rock loaders and crushers, steel rolling equipment and equipment for refining non-ferrous metals. the plants also trial-produced a tunnelling combine which is three metres in diameter and other types of highly efficient mining equipment.

the machine building plants in shanghai have conscientiously strengthened education in ideology and political line since the beginning of this year. taking marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the workers condemned the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other such political swindlers for opposing machine building industry serving mining. the revolutionary mass criticism helped increase production of metallurgical and mining equipment.

many plants worked hard to make technical innovations, improve products and devise simple special-purpose equipment. this provided favourable conditions for increasing output. the shanghai chienshe machine building plant this year tried to make a three-high mill whose mounting alone would be over five metres high and weigh 90 tons. limitations of floor space and equipment made it difficult to produce the large machine. then the workers designed a piece of equipment that can mill, bore, drill and plane at the same time and were then able to turn out the machine.

the shanghai pneumatic tools plant this year was assigned to produce twice as many rock drilling machines as in 1970. the plant's leading cadres, workers and technicians, tapped the production potential by renovating the cutting tools and equipment and improving technological processes and designs of products. the plant introduced over 90 innovations to renovate 60 per cent of its equipment. as a result, efficiency doubled and output has risen every month. the plant fulfilled 74.5 per cent of the 1971 production plan by the end of september.

the city's enterprises have undertaken wide-scale socialist cooperation to help increase production. the light industrial machinery company, the motor company, the electrical equipment company and others broke the barriers between trades and sent their staff members to producing important mining and metallurgical equipment to determine their needs and offer help. many small and medium-sized plants which make other machines also helped in making metallurgical and mining equipment.

AGRO-TECHNICIANS

North China Hsien Peasants Welcome Team of Agro-Technicians

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 12, 1971)

commune members in the north china county of hsiyang call a team from the chinese academy of agriculture and forestry red technicians because of their help in doing field management, tending pigs and draught animals and making scientific experiments.

it is made up of 27 scientific and technical workers specialized in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, vegetable gardening, soil chemistry and five other fields. the team members live and work in groups in nine communes and brigades. some of them are noted agricultural experts and others are technical workers trained since liberation. following the great leader chairman mao's teaching "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full", the team went to hsiyang county in august 1969. they were determined to turn the countryside into a classroom for studying mao tsetung thought, modestly accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, work hard to remould their world outlook and serve socialist construction.

they saw how the brigade cadres and members fought nature to contribute their share to the socialist revolution and construction. the devotion of the poor and lower-middle peasants to the revolution and the people taught them a great deal and prompted them to realize that only by shifting their stand over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers can they serve them with their knowledge.

an associate professor of microbiology was not interested before the cultural revolution in how to raise crops yields. instead, he shut himself up behind closed doors working on something of little value to current agricultural production. his thinking has changed a great deal since he became a merber of the team. he thinks of what the poor and lower-middle peasants think of and does what they need. he volunteered to help prepare fermented pig feed with a high sugar content in order to boost hog production. again, with his help tachai and another brigade jointly set up a small factory to turn out plant hormones and a class to train peasant-technicians to popularize scientific ways of farming. the local people were pleased, saying: "the old professor knows our needs so well".

the agro-technical team modestly learns from the poor and lower-middle peasants. some members once regarded themselves more intelligent than the peasants. but when they actually work on the farm, they find the peasants far more intelligent.

a young college graduate in vegetable gardening once worked with peasants in the wuchiaping brigade to grow vegetables. at the outset, he thought that tending a small vegetable garden would be nothing for him. it was time to sow spinach. a poor peasant told

him to use wet seeds to suit the local climate and other conditions. but he did not accept the advice and continued to work in the old textbook way. as a result, many seeds did not sprout and the crop failed. this taught him a lesson. he has since modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and used their experience to enrich his knowledge. he and the peasants adopted a new technique for growing cucumbers this year and took new measures to prevent a disease devastating to the plant. they finally won a unit yield matching the highest in the locality. the two sharply contrasting cases made the college graduate realize that the poor and lower-middle peasants with rich experience were most intelligent.

when the team came, the brigade was in the midst of a campaign to encourage pig-raising with the target of every household raising one pig by the end of 1970. the team decided to lend a hand. on the basis of detailed investigation and study, it worked out measures to improve pig tending, prevent the spread of disease and improve breeds. as a result, the number of pigs in the brigade had reached 300 by the end of last year, topping the original target by more than half. the team this year again helped the brigade sum up experience and adopt new measures to promote pig-raising. by mid-august, the number of pigs had reached 609.

peasants had in the past tried to plant rice in the mountainous county but the results were poor. the wuchiaping production brigade last year proposed planting rice on an experimental basis. members of the team went to the brigade to make experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

it was still very cold in north china when the rice was in the nursery beds. after the seedlings shot up, people often went to the fields at night to take measures against frost and cold. whenever a flood threatened the rice fields they would go out and fight against the danger in pouring rain. their meticulous management helped make the experiment successful. rice yield per-hectare reached more than 7.5 tons.

their experience was popularized in the county this year. the tachai production brigade also planted rice on its terraces and reaped a good harvest.

under the leadership of the local party organizations and revolutionary committees, the team over the past two years and more has helped with cotton growing experiments, popularized new techniques for breeding pigs and draught animals and introduced new strains of maize, kaoliang, fruit and timber trees.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

Flowering Friendship in Table Tennis Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

the "kuangming daily" carried a feature story recently describing the friendly contacts among afro-asian friends in the capital indoor stadium. the story depicts the friendship demonstrated in the arena by women players from sierra leone, palestine and china; it records what tanzanian and zambian friends and chinese player chuang tse-tung said about friendship; and it features a friendly meeting among chinese woman player lin hui-ching and two nepalese players. excerpts from the feature story follow:

the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament proceeds in an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

a player from sierra leone put it well: "we have come here not for championship but for friendship. friendship first." a.k. mamarani, head of the table tennis delegation from pakistan, said: "we want friendship, not championship cups." when two players enter the arena, they do it hand in hand, and cordially exchange pennants and souvenir badges. when it is time to choose ends, one courteously insists that the other be given the right to choose first. when a player slips and falls in a match, the player of the other side puts down his bat and rushes over to help him to his feet. when one player makes a good play or achieves good results, the other player warmly congratulates him on his success. these scenes of friendship are moving.

the contest between the palestinian and chinese women's teams was scheduled for the afternoon. the palestinian players arrived early. in their eagerness, they arrived shortly after 12 noon. li li, a chinese player, said to m. ghanem of palestine: "we are very glad to meet you today. this is a good opportunity for us to learn from the palestinian players." "we've come mainly for friendship and to learn from players of other countries," m. ghanem replied. li li added: "we shall learn from the palestinian people their heroism in the struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. we shall learn from the palestinian players their good thinking, sportsmanship and skill." the spectators warmly applauded the courageous and spirited performance of palestinian women players d. farah and s.m. hilo in the match and the close militant unity among the palestinian and chinese players.

during the intervals between matches, players got together in groups and chatted heartily to express their friendship for each other. when players of tanzania and zambia were practising vigorously one afternoon, chinese player chuang tse-tung watched with keen interest

the good skill demonstrated by the african friends. henry clemens, leader of the tanzanian table tennis delegation, and abdul dudhia, leader of the zambian table tennis delegation, came up to chuang tse-tung and offered him a bottle of lemonade. the chinese player cordially shook hands with the two delegation leaders from africa. the three friends had a cordial conversation. they talked about the misery common to the people of asia and africa in the past under imperialist and colonialist enslavement, and about the tanzania-zambia railway under construction as a symbol of the profound friendship between the people of tanzania, zambia and china. they were unanimous that the present friendship invitational tournament would certainly enhance the unity of the people and table tennis players of various countries in asia and africa. they pledged to make common efforts so that more friends would participate in the next afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament to promote the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of asian and african countries.

chuang tse-tung said: "i'm delighted to see so many afro-asian countries taking part in the friendship invitational tournament. what makes me feel particularly happy is that an increasing number of african countries have become independent and grown in strength."

the three friends all expressed the belief that the unity and friendship of the afro-asian peoples would continue to grow.

when lin hui-ching of china was walking along the corridor one day, two nepalese girls came running to her. they were a. dhakhwa and p. lama. the two invited lin hui-ching to the nepalese players' restroom and treated her to some cookies. since they came to china, the two nepalese girls had been in frequent contacts with lin hui-ching and taken to each other. they affectionately called lin hui-ching "chieh chieh" ("elder sister" in chinese). in the restroom, lin hui-ching talked with them in english while the two nepalese girls spoke in chinese "friendship first, competition second" and "we are good friends". the moving scene of the profound friendship between chinese and nepalese players touched everybody present....

these few instances vividly reflect the profound friendship among the afro-asian peoples. let the flowers of friendship blossom magnificently in asian and african table tennis circles exclamation

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Visits Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 12, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left here for kwangchow by train this evening at the end of its visit to hunan province and changsha city.

the delegation arrived in changsha from peking by air on the evening of november 10. it yesterday made a special trip to shaoshan -- the home village of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. leading members of the shaoshan area committee of the chinese communist party and the area revolutionary committee showed the albanian comrades-in-arms the olive trees. these trees were gifts to china from the albanian party of labour and the albanian government. the people in shaoshan planted them in chairman mao's home village. the trees, which symbolize china-albania friendship, are growing well and have borne fruit.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given yesterday evening by yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

comrades yang ta-yi and stefi kotmilo made warm-worded speeches at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the profound revolutionary friendship between the parties and peoples of china and albania would last forever.

during its stay in changsha, the delegation visited chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute. both are places where chairman mao conducted his early revolutionary activities. the albanian comrades received a warm welcome from people at these and other places.

the albanian journalists' delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off at changsha by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of provincial journalist and other organizations.

thoma nage, correspondent of the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" in peking, was with the delegation on its visit to hunan and accompanied it to kwangchow.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 11, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, left here for home today after attending the inauguration ceremony of the mao tsetung hydro-power station at vau deje.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, qimo kocani, vice-minister of industry and mining, sali angoni, director of the state designing institute, siri carcani, head of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

also present were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor, and li hsiao-lin, economic counsellor, of the chinese embassy here.

besides attending the inauguration ceremony of the mao tsetung hydro-power station, the chinese government delegation visited tirana, shkodra and other places where it was accorded rousing welcome and cordial hospitality by responsible comrades of local party branches and governments and the broad masses.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception in Honor of Albanian Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 12, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the albanian gymnastic team led by saim bejta, which paid a friendly visit to china recently.

present at the reception were bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture, dervish lisi, vice-chairman of the albanian commission of physical culture and sports, kristaq hoxhari, head of the international department of the ministry of education and culture, shpresa fuga, deputy head of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, senbi karagjozi, secretary of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

xhorxhi koco, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. it was followed by the showing of a chinese colour documentary "shashinyu".

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

an eight-member chinese journalists' delegation led by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-director of the hsinhua news agency, left here by air today on a friendly visit to albania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the peking press and other organizations concerned including chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, lin chen, teng kang, li chien-feng, li lien-ching, chang ying and liu ke-ming.

also at the airport were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary, of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

UNITA Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 11, 1971)

jorge sangumba, secretary for foreign affairs of the national union for the total independence of angola (u.n.i.t.a.), issued a statement on november 5 on behalf of the central committee of u.n.i.t.a., greeting the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

thestatement said, "this is not only a great victory for the heroic chinese people, the glorious communist party of china, and a victory for chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line in international affairs, but also a resounding victory for all the oppressed and fighting people of the world engaged in just wars for national liberation and salvation."

it said, "the policy u.s. imperialism and its agents pursued over the past 22 years and aimed at isolating the people's republic of china, and the policy of creating 'two-chinas' have ended in defeat. now, the u.s. imperialists must evacuate taiwan and the people's republic of china must exercise its sovereignty over its entire sacred land."

the statement said, "u.n.i.t.a. welcomes the entry of the people's republic of china into the united nations and rejoices over this resounding victory." "with china in the u.n.," it said, "u.n.i.t.a. and the fighting people of angola are convinced that china, which has consistently supported all just struggles for national liberation and national salvation, will continue to do so in the united nations. the people's republic

of china will speak powerfully for the oppressed and fighting people from the platform of the united nations."

it said, "u.n.i.t.a. and the people of angola fighting against portuguese colonialism wish the people's republic of china fresh and still greater successes in all fields in her struggle against imperialism and world reaction."

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

a six-member government trade delegation of the union of burma led by colonel maung lwin, minister for trade, arrived here by air today after attending china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow at the invitation of the chinese government.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned liu chun, hsi yeh-sheng, li ke-fu and huang jen-chuan.

u myo aung, first secretary of the burmese embassy in peking, and other embassy officials were present.

wang ming-chun, deputy department head of the chinese ministry of foreign trade and shang ke-lin, commercial attache of the chinese embassy in rangoon, who went specially to kwangchow to welcome the delegation, arrived by the same plane.

the burmese guests arrived in kwangchow on november 9. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a dinner that evening in their honour.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Table Tennis Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 12, 1971)

the colombian table tennis delegation led by ricardo montoya, president of the colombian table tennis federation, arrived here from peking on a visit this morning.

pi chien-chang, leading member of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation at noon today. both pi chien-chang and r. montoya spoke at the banquet, looking forward to the constant consolidation and development of friendship between the people of china and colombia.

the colombian table tennis delegation visited factories and a shop and was warmly received by leading members and revolutionary people of these units. the colombian friends also went sightseeing in the city.

the delegation returned to peking in the afternoon. upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the municipal physical culture and sports commission, the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the municipal table tennis association as well as sportsmen.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Friendly Personages from Denmark Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

ma chia-chun, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of friendly personages from denmark ellen brun and jacques hersh. present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including hu hung-fan, lin hua, ma yu-chen and wu chung-chun.

ellen brun and jacques hersh arrived in peking on november 9 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Fang Yi Meet Guyanese Government Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with david a. singh, guyanese minister of trade, and his wife, and all members of the guyanese government trade mission he is leading.

the members of the mission present at the meeting were: john carter, a.d. augustin, ernest dow, sobhram singh, ben carter and george fraser.

leading members of chinese departments concerned and staff members present at the meeting were chen chieh, chen mu-hua, tu yung-hsi, chao chung-teh, chen teh-ho, peng chin-po, yang yang, chang hsing-chiao, shen yun-ao, chi chao-chu, yang yu-yung and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Dinner for Visit to China of Former Italian Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1971)

antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in china, and his wife gave a dinner here this evening for the visit to china of pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and his party.

present at the dinner were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and hsieh fu-min, chi fang and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of organizations concerned hsiang chien, yu li-chun, hu shu-tu, tang hai-kuang, hsiao teh and hsing jen-hsien.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Former Italian Vice Premier Pietro Nenni Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and his party left peking by air today for a visit to kwangchow. they are accompanied by hu shu-tu, a leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

present at the airport to see them off were li yao-wen, chinese vice-foreign minister, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, hsieh fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned including hsiang chien, tang hai-kuang and hsiao teh.

also present were antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Governor Ryokichi Minobe of Metropolitan Tokyo Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo of japan, and his assistants takeshi komori, shingo ishizaka, kunio ishikawa and tsugio tominaga, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. eight correspondents accompanying them left on the same plane.

present at the airport to see the guests off were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned chou pei-yuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, chin su-cheng, teng yun-chi and chang ke-hsi.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was also present.

Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Yang Li-kung, Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Rural Activists' Friendship Group to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee; yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and chang hsiang-shan, a responsible member concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japanese rural activists' friendship group to china led by ichio sekkawa, leader of the group, and yoshio wakabayashi, secretary general of the group.

present were members of the group zensuke nakano, hideo furuya, kanae takeda, osamu takahara, ryozo takahashi, tsunejhi otomo, kazuo kiyota, tatsuzo ishihara, michio yamamoto, ataru mori, tatsuyoshi tokuyama, tsuyoshi inukai, hiroshi eda and shigeru yamaguchi, and assistant shigeru mori.

responsible members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned hsu ming, chang yu, chou mi, liu yao-min, chin su-cheng and chen hui-chuan were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Lebanon

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1971)

the "people's daily" publishes an editorial today entitled "welcome to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and lebanon". the editorial reads:

after friendly negotiations, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of lebanon have decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the priciples of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. to this we express our warm welcome.

lebanon is one of the west asian countries with ancient civilization. the lebanese people have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression. to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence, they have waged for a long time an unyielding struggle against imperialism. in 1958, the lebanese people stirred up a revolutionary storm of opposing the

"eisenhower doctrine" and the landing of u.s. troops in lebanon which dealt a powerful blow to the arrogance of u.s. imperialism in its aggression in the middle east and won the sympathy and support of the people the world over.

the chinese and lebanese peoples have always supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. since the founding of the people's republic of china, trade relations have been established between the two countries. mass organizations of the two countries have exchanged visits, thus promoting the friendly relations between the two peoples. the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries now is in full accord with the common interests of the chinese and lebanese peoples and expresses the common aspirations of the two peoples.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out, "the people's republic of china consistently seeks to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and pursues a good-neighbour policy towards all neighbouring countries." it is exactly in accordance with this principle that we have established diplomatic relations with many countries.

the government of the people's republic of china is sole lawful government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of china. the liberation of taiwan is entirely china's internal affairs and brooks no foreign interference. we resolutely oppose the so-called "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments" and similar absurdities, and resolutely oppose the reactionary fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". any conspiracy to create "an independent taiwan" is bound to fail ignominiously.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and lebanon has opened a new page in the history of the friendly relations between the two countries. we are deeply convinced that through the joint efforts of the two countries, the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of china and lebanon will certainly further develop in the days to come.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Gives Reception in Honor of Malian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Bamako, Nov. 10, 1971)

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh gave a reception here this evening in honour of the malian military delegation which returned here recently after a friendly visit to china.

the reception was attended by captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and all members of the delegation.

present also at the reception were filifing sissoko and tiekoro bagayoko, members of the national liberation military committee, aly cisse, director of the office of the ministry of defence, interior and security, as well as other high-ranking officials and officers.

ambassador meng yueh and minister kissima doukara delivered speeches at the reception.

ambassador meng yueh said that the visit of the malian military delegation to china was a support and encouragement to the chinese people. he expressed sincere thanks to the malian government and people for their unremitting efforts for the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and against imperialism's schemes of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". he expressed the wish that the friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and mali as well as the good relations of cooperation between the two countries would be strengthened daily.

in his speech, minister kissima doukara spoke of his impression on the visit in china. on behalf of the malian people, the national liberation military committee, the government and the army of mali, he warmly congratulated the people's republic of china on the great victory she has won in the struggle for restoring her legitimate rights in the united nations. he said, "the restoration to china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the organization is a great victory of all the people who uphold justice and love peace, and at the same time the most ignominious defeat of the absurd policies of imperialism after the second world war."

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception in Honor of Romanian Army Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 11, 1971)

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in honour of the romanian army "doena" art troupe which had returned to romania after its performance tour in china.

present at the reception were major general dinu stelian, head of the "doena" art troupe, major general oprita constantin, first deputy secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces of romania, dumitru tranca, acting director of the cultural department of the ministry of foreign affairs, vasile ileasa, deputy director of the foreign relations department of the council of socialist culture and education, and some members of the "doena" art troupe.

at the reception, ambassador chang hai-feng and major general dinu stelian proposed toasts to the steady growth of friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples and literary and art workers and to the good health of president nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao. chinese and romanian comrades had genial talks at the reception which was cordial and friendly.

CHINA AND UN

Delegation of People's Republic of China to 26th Session of UN General Assembly Leaves Paris for New York

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 11, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly left here for new york by air this morning.

when the delegation of the people's republic of china with chiao kuan-hua as head and huang hua as deputy head, left here this morning, it was seen off at the airport by roger duzer, deputy director of the asian and oceanian affairs of the french foreign ministry, tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france, and other officials of the embassy.

the delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon. it was greeted at the airport by roger duzer, deputy director of the asian and oceanian affairs of the french foreign ministry, frederik nosi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of albania in france, and former prime minister of thailand nai pridi now in paris. it was also greeted by deputy head of the chinese delegation huang hua already in

paris, tien chih-tung and other officials of the chinese embassy here. henri froment-meurice, director of the asian and oceanian affairs of the french foreign ministry, saw chiao kuan-hua, head of the chinese delegation, at the residence of the delegation during its stay here and had a friendly talk with him.

on its way from shanghai to paris, the delegation stopped over in rangoon, karachi, cairo and athens, where it was met and seen off warmly by government officials and friendly personages of these countries. on behalf of all members of the delegation, chiao kuan-hua thanked these officials and friendly personages for having come to meet and see the delegation off.

when the delegation stopped over in rangoon, burma, on the night of november 9, it was met and seen off at the airport by deputy foreign minister colonel hla hpone, chief of the political division tha ton, director of the department of europe and america daw than han and director of protocol czgsaw hlaing of the ministry of foreign affairs of the union of burma and other officials. a reception was given for the delegation at the airport. colonel hla hpone had a friendly talk with chiao kuan-hua, head of the delegation, and its members. chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and all other officials of the embassy met and saw the delegation off at the airport.

stopping over in karachi, pakistan, early yesterday morning, the delegation was met and seen off at the airport by additional commissioner of the karachi division nazar abbas siddique, representative of the protocol department of the pakistan foreign ministry s.a. hameed, secretary general of the pakistan-china friendship society of karachi hasnan ahmed razi and other personages. on behalf of the pakistan-china friendship society, ahmed razi garlanded chiao kuan-hua, head of the delegation. present also at the airport to meet and see the delegation off were consul-general miao chiu-jui and other officials of the chinese consulate general and officials of the commercial office in karachi.

stopping over in cairo, egypt, yesterday morning, the delegation was met and seen off by mohammed riad, director of the office of the foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, aziz hamza, deputy director of the protocol department of the egyptian foreign ministry, vesel ruci, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of albania, as well as chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min and other officials of the embassy.

stopping over in athens, greece, yesterday morning, the delegation was met and seen off by director of the protocol department gavas and director of the first political department karay annis of the greek foreign ministry.

chiao kuan-hua, head of the delegation, and its members arrived in shanghai and left for paris on the afternoon of november 9. the delegation was met and seen off warmly at the airport by leading members of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and others.

Announcement of Hsinhua News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

since the general assembly of the united nations adopted on october 25 by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it, telegrams and letters of congratulations from government departments, political parties, mass organizations, and friendly circles of many countries, as well as from a number of diplomatic envoys to china have been received by various chinese departments concerned. for this the hsinhua news agency is authorized to express heartfelt thanks.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Ljubljana

(NCNA-English Ljubljana, Nov. 13, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe presented at ljubljana, yugoslavia, yesterday evening segments from the revolutionary ballets on contemporary themes "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", the piano concerto "the yellow river" and other song and dance items to the warm welcome of the audience.

seeing the performance were miha kosak and sergej vosnjak, mayor and vice-mayor of ljubljana, josip vidmar, secretary for education and culture of the republic of slovenia, as well as cultural, art and press circles of the city.

ranka kavcic, a responsible member of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, also saw the performance.

each item presented by the chinese artists was warmly applauded by the spectators. after the performance, miha kosak, mayor of the city presented a flower basket to the chinese artists.

the china dance drama troupe arrived in ljubljana from sarajevo on november 10.

mayor miha kosak and vice-mayor sergej vosnjak held a reception in honour of the troupe on november 11.

on november 12, trance hocevar, vice-president of the executive council of the republic of slovenia, gave a reception for the performance tour of the chinese troupe. chou chiu-yeh, head, liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy heads, and some artists of the troupe attended the reception. yuan yun-lou, military attache of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, was also present.

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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Ch'angchi Hui Autonomous Chou, Sinkiang, Strengthens Unity of Their Leading Groups on the Basis of the Principle of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 13, 1971)

(NCNA Urumchi, November 12) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angchi Hui Autonomous Chou, Sinkiang, seriously implement the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line and perseveringly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving unified thinking, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action, thereby further strengthening the unity between the Army and the Government, between the Army and the people and among people of all nationalities, and promoting the development of revolution and construction.

After their establishment, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angchi Hui Autonomous Chou pay particular attention to continuously strengthening the unity of their leading groups on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have learned from practice that in order to strengthen the revolutionary unity of a leading group, it is necessary to raise continuously the consciousness of all group members in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to practice democratic centralism correctly. They regularly hold meetings to discuss and decide the major problems in this chou. Their standing committees also hold business conferences regularly to discuss the major problems in day-to-day work. In these conferences, all participants freely speak out what is in their minds. Measures are put into effect only after unanimity regarding the major problems is achieved.

In a recent business conference, the responsible persons of many business departments demanded additional manpower for office work. The responsible person of the chou Party committee and revolutionary committee took into

consideration that some of these departments really did not have sufficient manpower but the general demand for additional manpower might bring about the overstaffing of the offices again. Accordingly, he asked all to consider this point: The offices directly under the chou authority now have a much smaller staff than they had before the great cultural revolution, but they can work more and better than they formerly could. Why? After discussion, they agreed that the key to resolving the contradiction between insufficient manpower and much work lay in the revolutionization of office work, that is, all must unite to form one to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line correctly. After this discussion, unanimity was achieved very quickly and revolutionary unity within the offices was further strengthened.

The leading members of this autonomous chou took the correct unfolding of criticism and self-criticism as an important guarantee for the strengthening of revolutionary unity. On one occasion, the leading members of a department under the chou revolutionary committee put forward an erroneous suggestion on the work of militia building. Other leading members of the chou revolutionary committee disagreed with him but did not air their views for fear that unity would be impaired. Then this leading member went to the lower level and worked according to his erroneous suggestion. The chairman and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee discovered that it was impossible to attain real revolutionary unity if they shunned active ideological struggle in this way. Accordingly, they called two informal meetings of leading members, in which they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for insuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight," with reference to reality. All leading members talked about their views frankly and helped the leading member in question to correct his mistake. After that, they held rectification movements periodically and called informal meetings of leading members from time to time. They consciously put problems on the table, discussed them seriously and carried out active ideological struggle, nipping all factors of disunity in the bud.

The leading members of Ch'angchi chou also pay particular attention to carrying on the excellent style of remaining modest and prudent and bravely making self-criticism. For some time, some offices directly under the chou authority slightly slackened their efforts in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. The secretary of the chou Party committee who was also chairman of the revolutionary committee went deep into the grassroots level to investigate the situation. He discovered that some of the grassroots-level units also showed much the same signs. Immediately he called a business conference of the standing committee and took the initiative in examining his shortcoming of mostly issuing general calls and seldom giving specific guidance while leading the mass criticism. Other leading members also made self-criticism seriously with reference to this problem. Under the leadership of the leading group, many grassroots-level units of the offices directly under the chou authority very quickly touched off a new upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism.

The members of the leading group of this autonomous chou usually can impose stern demands on themselves. The practice of trusting one another, helping one another, learning from one another and supporting one another becomes ever more prevalent among the army cadres, local cadres and representatives of the masses, and between new and old cadres and between the Han cadres and the minority nationality cadres. The unity of the leading nucleus brings forth unity within the leading groups at all levels, between the Army and the Government, between the Army and the people and among people of all nationalities. As a result, in the whole autonomous chou, the revolution is in an excellent situation and production increases with each passing day. Since the second half of last year, more than 60 enterprises including small steel works, small cement factories and small coal mines have been set up in the whole autonomous chou, representing one-third of the number of medium-sized and small industrial enterprises at present. In agricultural production, comparatively serious natural disasters have been defeated and a bumper harvest has been reaped this year. The total output of grain of this chou exceeds that of last year by over 10 percent, reaching the highest level in history.

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Strengthen Revolutionary Unity of a "Squad" and Develop An Excellent Situation

- The Party committee of Wuhan Municipal No. 3 Machine Tool Works unfolds active ideological struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 12, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, November 11) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon helpful to the fight to achieve unity within the Party and within a revolutionary set-up," the leading members of the Party committee of the Wuhan Municipal No. 3 Machine Tool Works have waged active ideological struggle among those of the "leading squad" of the Party committee and seriously made criticism and self-criticism. Revolutionary unity among the leading members is strengthened. A boost is given to the triumphant development of revolution and production throughout the factory.

After its formation, the new Party committee of the works led the broad revolutionary masses in closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan to achieve a new victory in revolution and production. Under a very favorable situation, some comrades developed arrogance and self-complacency. For a time, this had an adverse effect on ideological unity in the Party committee. To counter such a situation, members of the Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It constantly happens that different ideas in the Party will stand in opposition and in conflict with each other. This means social class contradictions and contradictions between new and old things are reflected in the Party."

They came to understand that it was nothing strange to see contradictions appearing in the leading squad and that only by acting in accordance with the Party's teachings on contradictions within the Party and taking a square look at contradictions and taking the initiative to solve them could we achieve new unity on a new basis and win a still greater victory. Therefore, members of the Party committee laid the problems on the table and seriously made criticism and self-criticism. A timely solution of the problem of arrogance and self-complacency on the part of some comrades was achieved. Revolutionary unity of the "squad" of the Party committee was further strengthened. A very favorable situation continued to prevail.

In the course of making criticism and self-criticism, the Party committee of Wuhan Municipal No. 3 Machine Tool Works paid attention to tackling major issues of right and wrong. The aim was to raise the line struggle consciousness of a "squad" through active ideological struggle. Deputy Party committee secretary Chou Pin-sheng for a time "took all things big and small into his own hands" without giving play to the role of a "squad." This hampered the effort in arousing the activism of other Party committee members. Revolutionary unity among Party committee members also suffered.

At first, he took this as only a problem of work method. Therefore, though criticized by everyone several times, he failed to make a quick correction. Later, the Party committee members studied together Chairman Mao's work, "On Perfecting the Party Committee System." Further help was given Chou Pin-sheng. It was pointed out that his style of "taking things big and small into one's own hands" was a violation of the principle of collective leadership of the Party committee. With awareness raised, Chou Pin-sheng consciously took a look at his own thinking, looked for the underlying causes and spelled out the unavoidable harmful consequences. Sternly and seriously, he made a self-criticism. Thereafter, he stayed humble and modest on his job. He held in esteem the opinions of others and consciously upheld the collective leadership of the Party committee.

The members of the Party committee of this factory bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "With an eye to unity and after criticism or struggle, we distinguish between right and wrong and achieve new unity on a new basis." In unfolding criticism, they doggedly kept an eye on unity and kept comrades under criticism convinced and satisfied. The aim for strengthened unity was achieved.

Once, a new workshop was included in the expansion program of the factory. Hoists were to be installed in and outside the workshop. At that time, the factory had on hand no more than two. In line with practical conditions, the workers suggested that the two hoists be set up inside the workshop. The need of a hoist outside the workshop was still felt but not so urgently, and an alternative might be worked out. However, a Party committee member committed to such a project was loath to act on such a mass recommendation. He insisted on dividing equally the two machines between the interior and the exterior of the workshop. The workers referred the matter to a Party committee meeting. In handling the matter, the Party committee made a concrete analysis of the working conditions of this Party committee member. Note was taken of his strengths but not without pointing out his shortcomings such as departure from the mass line, subjectivism, etc. He got help toward a real understanding of the evil consequences arising out of such shortcomings. In earnest, he corrected himself. Of all matters, he consulted with the masses. This gave an energetic boost to mass activism. Not long ago, a big planing machine of the works went out of order. Some comrades felt the strain of production work and suggested that it be sent out for repairs. This Party committee member did not act on this suggestion. Instead he brought this problem to the workers for a discussion. He set the masses thinking out ideas and ways and means. By developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the workers set themselves to the repair job. Within half a month, the planer was fixed.

The Party committee of Wuhan Municipal No. 3 Machine Tool Works has come to understand that the key to the correct handling of this sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism lies in whether the No. 1 and No. 2 men are capable of playing an exemplary role. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the works set themselves relatively

strict demands. They constantly and voluntarily solicit and adopt others' criticisms. On discovering their own mistakes and shortcomings, they would consciously fight self and criticize revisionism, and set themselves straight immediately. Because the chief leading members of the Party committee take the lead in applying the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and setting an example for a "squad," intra-Party democratic life is enlivened. The revolutionary unity of the "squad" of the Party committee is strengthened.

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LINE EDUCATION

A Hsien in Kweichow Carries Out Line Education in Conjunction with the Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Movement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1971)

(NCNA Kweiyang, November 13) Since the beginning of this year, the Party committee of Ch'ingchen hsien, Kweichow Province, has led the whole hsien to carry out line education with reference to the realities of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the countryside and the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, thereby raising the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in class struggle and line struggle and giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production.

Ch'ingchen hsien carries out line education by proceeding from class education. Some localities call meetings to recall past sufferings and think about the present happy life, others hold exhibitions of solid materials which show the difference between the new society and the old one, and still others make on-the-spot accusations. They have achieved remarkable success. In Wangchuang commune, in the course of class education, more than 2,000 people attend meetings, big and small, to tell about their past sufferings and talk about the happiness in which they now live. In the exhibition of material objects on class education held in Huaweich'iang brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants see the "seedling quilts" woven with straw and the "thousand-patch clothes" mended with one patch on another, which belonged to the people who suffered in the old society. They recall their past sufferings and accuse Liu Shao-ch'i of his crimes in restoring capitalism. They are taught an impressive lesson in the class education and line education.

By holding study classes, the Party organizations of most of the communes and brigades of Ch'ingchen hsien organize the cadres, Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants to seriously study the lines, directives and policies charted by Chairman Mao for various periods of time and to sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines. Reviewing the fighting course they have covered under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants deeply feel that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the basic guarantee for the victories in socialist revolution and construction in the countryside while Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is the root cause of the damage done to socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

In Hsikuan, Wangchuang and other communes, some cadres at the commune and brigade levels seriously sum up the experience with reference to how Chairman Mao has taught us, how Liu Shao-ch'i has released poison and how their communes and brigades have acted in different periods of time. This

greatly raises the consciousness of the cadres and the commune members in the struggle between the two lines.

Various people's communes also have carried out mass activities of showing the expressions of the current struggle between the two lines. At all levels ranging from the commune and brigade to the production team, the cadres and commune members pay attention to comparing the Party's basic line with the problems cropping up in real struggle, and show many forms of the struggle between the two lines.

In the course of showing the expressions of the line struggle in Shangchai brigade, Yunglo commune, a decadent cadre who had sneaked into the brigade from another locality and who was a landlord element undermining the collective economy was dragged out. A brigade-wide meeting was held to criticize and fight against this landlord element and at the same time to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of the dying out of class struggle. This taught the commune members another impressive lesson of class struggle.

While showing the expressions of the local struggle between the two lines, the cadres and commune members of many communes and brigades carried out self-education, fought against self-interest, repudiated revisionism and seriously changed their world outlook with reference to their thinking. In particular, in the communes and brigades where Party consolidation and Party building were under way, the Party members examined their thinking by raising it to the plane of the line and the representatives of the masses rated and criticized the Party members also by standing at the high plane of the line. This produced good results in the Party's ideological rectification.

Many communes have set up a system to insure that line education may be carried out constantly. The Party organizations at all levels in Yunglo commune often take the lead in nipping any deviation in the bud and promptly solve problems while summing up their work. This commune also has set up 62 political evening schools for use as centers for studying Chairman Mao's works and carrying out line education and cultural study and each production team has trained three to seven spare-time tutors helping the commune members in study, so that line education may be carried out constantly. Some communes also take advantage of the spare-time activities in literary and art propaganda to promote Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

As a result of the line education, many new aspects are shown in the countryside in Ch'ingchen hsien. The old cadres and the old Party members are rejuvenated with revolutionary youth and fight bravely on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles; the new cadres who have grown up in the great cultural revolution work even more vigorously than ever.

Ch'en Yu-ch'ing, an old Party member in Tachai brigade, Hsintien commune, has always been working as a cadre ever since the liberation and leads the cadres to make revolution. But, because he did not have high consciousness of the line struggle, he did something wrong under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses criticized him and he could not rectify himself ideologically at the time. After going through the line education, he recalled his miserable life of a hired laborer for more than 30 years before the liberation, saw the happiness derived from the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and criticized his idea of "half-baked revolution." He was determined to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution continuously. He studied Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, led the masses to grasp revolution and promote production, and was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After an attack of extraordinarily serious hailstorm and flood in summer of this year, Liu Tse-jung, a young secretary of the Party branch of P'ingpao brigade, Kaolo commune, mobilized the masses to hit at the class enemies who started rumors to swindle the people and sabotaged the struggle against natural disasters, and to display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in rebuilding the fields and the raised paths between fields, transplanting seedlings and doing supplemental planting of seedlings, thereby performing a miracle of reaping a high yield in a year of serious natural disaster.

Han Chung-hsiu, young woman secretary of the Party branch of Shanghai brigade, Yunglo commune, tightly grasped the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads, bringing about a great change in the outlook of this backward brigade.

According to statistics, in four communes, namely, Kankou, Hsikuan, Kaolo and K'angchi, 12 brigades and 93 production teams carried out the line education in depth in conjunction with the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and eventually ranked among the advanced instead of lagging behind.

This year, this hsien has been attacked by a hailstorm, flood, drought and insect pests. The summer-harvested crops in some localities were totally destroyed. Supplemental planting of autumn-harvested crops was carried out many times in most of the communes and brigades. Thanks to carrying out line education, the broad masses of the rural cadres and commune members were rejuvenated with militant revolutionary spirit. Following the example of Tachai, they fought against heaven and earth and defeated the serious natural disasters one after another. Despite the serious drought, they still have won a relatively good harvest.

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Strengthen Policy Education, Conscientiously Lay Down Economic Policies for the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, November 12) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and strategy are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," the CCP Kuangning hsien committee in Kwangtung Province pays attention, in the process of carrying out education in ideology and political line, to the strengthening of policy education for cadres and commune members, conscientiously implements various economic policies of the Party for the countryside and effectively pushes forward the penetrating development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement throughout the hsien.

Kuangning is situated in a mountainous region in western Kwangtung, and historically it used to be rather backward in agricultural production. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly after the Party's "9th Congress," this hsien carried out in breadth and scope a movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and scored outstanding gains in both revolution and production. Last year it became self-sufficient in grain and there was a definite improvement in forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations and it became one of the advanced learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture units in Kwangtung Province.

However, under the excellent situation, because of the inadequate knowledge on the part of the cadres of the significance of implementing the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, there appeared the phenomenon of not carrying out work in accordance with policy. In the light of this situation, the hsien Party committee since last winter has on many occasions conducted Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, organized the cadres at various levels to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, summed up at the same time the positive as well as negative aspects of experience and raised their consciousness of implementing policy. In the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement several years ago Fengt'ien production brigade of Muko commune of this hsien on the one hand strengthened love-the-state-and-cherish-the-collective education among the commune members and on the other hand conscientiously laid down various economic policies of the Party for the countryside to mobilize in a big way the socialist activism of the masses.

In 1967, the total grain production and the per unit area yield had both exceeded the historically highest level. In 1968, however, there was a time when some of the cadres of this production brigade, under the influence of "Leftist" ideology, did not strictly implement the current phase of the economic policy for the countryside. Consequently the activism of the

masses suffered and the total output of grain in the brigade for 1968 was reduced by over 150,000 catties less than that of the previous year.

Later, drawing upon this lesson, they resolutely practiced placing proletarian politics in command and enabled the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement to develop once more with vigor. In 1969, the total output of grain showed an increase of more than 230,000 catties over that of 1968, and the per unit area yield rose from more than 830 catties in 1967 to more than 970 catties. In 1970, another bumper harvest was again scored in grain production and there was also a very substantial advance in many undertakings.

The fact that the "good--bad--good" implementation of policies by Fengt'ien production brigade led to "high--low--high" in agricultural production enabled the cadres attending the study classes to gain a deep education. They realized that: The economic policies for the countryside for the current period drawn up by Chairman Mao and the Party Central were a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They scientifically reflect the objective laws governing socialist development. To implement conscientiously the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside was to carry out work in accordance with these objective laws. To do so, not only the distant goal of socialism was maintained but proceeding from the reality of the present stage of socialism, gradual advance was also made.

After understanding was raised, the leading cadres at various levels in Kuangning hsien all placed the implementation of various economic policies for the countryside on their agenda of important business. Leading members of the Party committee at the hsien and commune levels went in great numbers to the basic level to step up investigation and study and to actively propagate and lay down the policies of the Party.

In the process of implementing the principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his need," Hsiapang production brigade of Kushui commune showed vacillations to the "Left" and the right. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution they had attached importance only to grasping labor control and put into practice the system of labor quota control and production responsibility. However, because of the interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the cadres did not pay attention to the political and ideological education of the commune members, relied simply on rules of control and used work points to stimulate the labor activism of the commune members, so that for a time they were on the wrong road.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution such counter-revolutionar revisionist black merchandise of Liu Shao-ch'i as "putting work points in command" and "material incentives" were criticized. Some of the comrades also erroneously thought that in order to place politics in command it would no longer be possible to carry out labor control and the carrying out of labor control would not be conducive to placing politics in command and so because of that abolished the former systems of labor quota control and labor

responsibility altogether. They put into practice "general arrangement for work" in production and "drawing the average" in labor wages and consequently the activism of the commune members for collective labor suffered.

The principal leading members of the hsien Party committee led a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to settle down in this production brigade and make investigations, helped the cadres of the production team to understand the dialectical relationship between placing politics in command and strengthening labor control by studying the relevant Party policy once more and drew a line of distinction between the correct implementation of the principle of "to each according to his labor" and "putting work points in command."

By means of the study, the cadres of this production brigade realized that the placing of politics in command should never reject the setting up of an essential labor control system. Only by conscientiously strengthening labor control could the socialist principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" be better implemented and the activism of the broad masses of commune members for collective production be better mobilized. Therefore the cadres of this brigade, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, drew up anew a system of labor control and by means of that mobilized the labor activism of the broad masses of commune members and pushed forward the development of the learn-from-Tachai movement.

In implementing the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, the CCP Kuangning hsien committee pays attention to integrating line education with policy education in an organic manner. When implementing each item of economic policy for the countryside, it always carries out ideological and political education for the cadres and the masses.

For example, when implementing the principle of "to each according to his ability," it pays attention to conducting education on how "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and enables the broad masses of commune members to establish the thought of farming for the revolution and to overcome the mentality of working purely for work points.

When implementing the Party's policy for distribution, it carries out education on "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and enables the broad masses of commune members to establish the thought of patriotism and love for the collective, to pay attention not only to preventing the tendency of caring only for personal interests to the exclusion of the interests of the state and the collective, but also in the year with increased production and income to insure that the income of the commune members would increase as well and to succeed in correctly handling the relationships between the state, the collective and the individual. It also pays attention at all times to the grasping of new conditions and problems in the implementation of policy, makes timely summing up of experience, carries out ideological education for cadres and commune members, solves problems when they are still in a budding state, consistently eliminates interferences from the "Left" and the Right and guarantees the proper implementation of the policy.

Owing to the concrete implementation of the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, this hsien has quickened the development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement and stimulated agricultural production. At present, the late season paddy is beginning to mature throughout the hsien, and a bumper harvest is to be expected. A flourishing scene has also appeared in forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. There are at present 138,000 head of hogs in stock in the pens of the hsien, representing an increase of 30 percent over that of the corresponding period last year. The output of timber and rosin has also increased by 15 to 20 percent over that of last year.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority Lumbermen Mature Politically in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 14, 1971)

workers of yi nationality in the ninglang forestry bureau in yunnan province have matured politically thanks to their study of mao tsetung thought. they have made contributions to developing china's timber industry.

many of the workers who were slaves in the old society have become activists in studying mao tsetung thought. some have joined the communist party or the communist youth league, and some are now cadres.

the forestry bureau is on the bank of the chinsha river in the hsiaoliang mountains in the northwestern part of the yunnan-kweichow plateau. it is over 4,000 metres above sea level. dense forests cover the high mountains and deep valleys. the bureau, set up in 1969, has more than 300 yi workers.

the yi people is one of the minority nationalities in china and most of them live on this plateau. under rule by cruel slave-owners before liberation, the yi people lived in utter misery. the country's liberation brought them emancipation and they became masters of the country. they have profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao.

the party organization of the forestry bureau has organized the yi workers to study chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and conducted class education among them. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they fear neither hardship nor fatigue in their work.

the workers came to the hsiaoliang mountains to build a road in december 1969. it was snowing heavily, but they worked with tenacity.

the road reached the bank of the chulo river which would have to be bridged. first a dam should be built to stop the stream. part of the necessary equipment and materials had not yet arrived, and this created difficulties. yihuoyita, a former yi slave, said: "if we wait for everything to arrive, it will take longer to build the road." to help speed up the work so that timber could be moved from the mountains to support socialist construction, he was the first to jump into the icy water. he broke through the ice and hammered piles into the bottom of the river with the other workers. when the equipment and materials arrived later, the workers were able to complete the bridge ahead of time. the road to the forests opened on schedule.

chiajihshuchien, a communist party member and a yi worker, has studied chairman mao's works hard since coming to work and has been a model in grasping revolution and promoting production. the other workers call him a path-breaker.

chiajinshuchien and his comrades-in-arms were building a road to the bank of the chinsha river last march. over 30 workers were busily working at the foot of a precipice one day. he noticed some rocks that had been dislodged on the top of the precipice by an explosion. they were liable to cause a landslide at any moment that would engulf the workers.

he remembered chairman mao's teaching that a communist "should be more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself." so at the risk of his life, he climbed the precipice to move the rocks to safety. he fastened a rope round his waist and clambered down a sharp slope to remove the lose rocks. as he was working intently, he suddenly heard a rumble such as precedes a landslide. he forgot about his own safety and shouted to the workers to get away. a great shower of earth and rocks fell, injuring him, but the workers had heard his warning and got away in time.

last may, the road was opened to traffic. at the opening ceremony, the bureau revolutionary committee cited chiajinshuchien for his heroism.

in one and a half years, the more than 300 yi and other workers of the bureau braved wind and snow to build bridges and culverts, explode mountain-sides and fill in gullies. they laid a total of 152 kilometres of roads, put up over 80 kilometres of telegraph lines, levelled a large tract of land to store 40,000 cubic metres of timber at a time, and constructed more than ten transportation lines and an over-head transportation cable. in their spare time they reclaimed 80 hectares. the bureau has been cited as an advanced unit in learning from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Navigation Develops on Southwest China River

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Nov. 14, 1971)

the wuchiang river, a tributary of the yangtze in southwest china, fulfilled 86.7 per cent of the year's shipping plan by the end of september, according to the navigation sub-bureau. this is a record for the river.

rising east of the wumeng mountains in kweichow province, the river runs through more than ten counties in kweichow and szechwan provinces and is an important line for them.

steep mountains rise on both banks of the river, creating shipping hazards. during the world-known long march, the great leader chairman mao led the workers' and peasants' red army in crossing the river, writing a brilliant page in the history of the chinese revolution. tien jung-tsan, now captain of the "tungfung" number 8

and a communist party member, served as a guide for the red armymen. he has witnessed the great changes on the river. he said: "we owe the development of navigation on the river and our happy life to the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao."

the narrow river was strewn with shoals hidden in the deep and turbulent water before liberation. the 500-kilometre-long navigable section of the river was cut into four by three big shoals that boats could not negotiate. the boats were pulled by people on the narrow banks. the slightest error and the boat might founder.

after liberation, particularly in the big leap forward year of 1958, the people along the river and the workers of the engineering team on the river were guided by chairman mao's general line for building socialism and displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act to deepen and widen the navigation course. in winter, when the water level fell, they exploded the shoals and removed boulders and silt. they also built many navigational projects. motorized boats can now go up from the yangtze in szechwan province to wenchiatien in kweichow province.

boats previously sailed only in daylight. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers were determined to follow the indomitable spirit of the red armymen who forced the river during the long march, and make night navigation feasible. the "tungfung" number 4 made a successful night voyage last summer. then all the ships of the bureau followed suit. later, the workers grasped the laws of night voyages and sail in the middle and lower reaches in any weather.

the navigation workers transport large quantities of farm machines, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cement and daily necessities to the villages along the river and take back to the cities agricultural and side-line produce and raw materials. this stimulates industrial and agricultural production and strengthens the exchange of goods between town and countryside.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AALA TABLE TENNIS

Preparatory Committee of Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Holds First Meeting in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

the first meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was held in peking today.

representatives of various countries on the friendship invitational tournament's preparatory committee attended the meeting. they were: carlos veliz vilches, plutarco zuniga caro and gaston echaiz fernandez of chile; son kil chen and kim yong kyu of the democratic people's republic of korea; jaime munoz campozano of ecuador; a.a. helf and t. helal of egypt; eitaro takehara, ikuji yotoe and susumu yasui of japan; j. de laitre of mauritius; n. sham sher, j.b. rana and n. singh k.c. of nepal; adefope, a.a. efunkoya and g.o. segun of nigeria; henry clemens of tanzania; and yu pu-hsueh, sung chung and yuen tai-heng of china.

on the recommendation of the representatives of various countries at the meeting, yu pu-hsueh, head of the table tennis delegation of china, presided over today's meeting.

through full discussions and consultations, it was unanimously decided at the meeting amid warm applause to set up in peking a liaison organization of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. the chinese table tennis association will be in charge of the work of the liaison organization. the meeting also discussed the venue of the next meeting of the preparatory committee, and decided to charge the liaison organization with the task of making friendly consultations with various countries on the preparatory committee to fix the venue.

AA TABLE TENNIS

Communique of Meeting of Heads of Delegations to Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

following is the full text of the communique of the meeting of the heads of delegations to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament adopted at its third session here today:

communique of the meeting of heads of delegations to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament

peking, november 13, 1971

under the joint sponsorship of the table tennis associations of the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal and china, the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was held in peking from november 3 to 14, 1971. the table tennis associations or sports organizations of 51 countries and regions in asia and africa had accepted the invitation to take part in this grand sports gathering; they were: afghanistan, algeria, the arab republic of yemen, burma, burundi, cambodia, cameroon, ceylon, dahomey, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, gambia, ghana, guinea, india, iran, iraq, japan, kenya, kuwait, laos (the laotian patriotic front), lebanon, liberia, libya, malaysia, mali, mauritania, mauritius, morocco, nepal, nigeria, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, the sudan, syria, tanzania, togo, tunisia, turkey, uganda, zambia and china. leading officials of the international table tennis federation, the supreme council for sports in africa, the african table tennis federation and the table tennis confederation of south america as well as delegations of the table tennis associations of chile, colombia and mexico attended the invitational tournament as guests.

during the tournament, a meeting was held by the heads of delegations participating in the tournament and the representatives of latin american table tennis associations. the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of equality, friendship and unity. consensus of opinion was reached after consultations on the future development of the invitational tournament.

the meeting noted with satisfaction that the successful holding of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament had played a good role in enhancing friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in the two continents.

the meeting was of the opinion that the extension of the friendship invitational tournament to latin america would contribute to the strengthening of the traditional friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america and to the development of table tennis in the three continents. the meeting unanimously decided that the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament be held at an appropriate time. a preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was elected comprising the representatives of the table tennis associations of chile, the democratic people's republic of korea, ecuador, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal, nigeria, tanzania and china. the preparatory committee would meet at an earliest possible time to decide upon the date and place and other details of the tournament.

the meeting entrusted the preparatory committee to send invitations to all asian, african and latin american table tennis associations or sports organizations

which endorse the aims of the tournament, to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. invitations should be sent to all the table tennis associations and sports organizations invited to the current tournament. the list of invitations should be decided by the preparatory committee in accordance with the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation.

the meeting was convinced that with the concerted efforts of the asian, african and latin american peoples and table tennis players, the coming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament would surely score new and still greater achievements.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Embassy Staff in Tirana Joins Albanian Co-Op Members in Farm Work

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 12, 1971)

liu chen-hua, ambassador and staff members, of the chinese embassy here today joined the members of the new china agricultural cooperative at preze, tirana district, in farm work to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the triumphant conclusion of the sixth party congress.

reiz malile, albanian vice-minister of foreign affairs, was together with the chinese comrades.

on their arrival at the cooperative, ambassador liu chen-hua and other comrades of the chinese embassy were given a rousing welcome by ndue marashi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the no. 4 region party committee of tirana, leading comrades and members of the cooperative.

safet hasani, chairman of the cooperative, told the chinese comrades about the development of the cooperative and the big successes scored by its members in production.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms jointly harvested maize. during intervals in the work, they talked about the unbreakable friendship between china and albania and wished the chinese and albanian peoples greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. after the work, the cooperative gave a luncheon for the chinese comrades. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of Scottish Council for Development and Industry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

lord clydesmuir, chairman of the scottish council for development and industry, and 18 other scottish guests arrived here by air today after attending the kwangchow export commodities fair. they were invited by the china council for the promotion of international trade.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned li chuan, li ho-tien and yu hou-hua.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chou En-lai, Wang Kuo-chuan and Ting Hsi-lin Meet Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

premier chou en-lai and leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan and ting hsi-lin met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with radomiro tomic romero, professor of the political science department of the catholic university of chile, and his wife.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife were present.

CHINA AND EYGPT

Egypt-China Friendship Association Gives Reception to Celebrate Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Cairo, Nov. 12, 1971)

a reception was given here this evening by the egypt-china friendship association to celebrate the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations.

among the more than one hundred people present at the reception were minister of education mohamed hafez ghanem, minister of wakfs abdel aziz kamel, secretary of the secretariat of the arab socialist union gaber gad abdel ranman, secretary-general of cairo governorate

ahmed abdel rahman and major general abdul el rawuf of the egyptian air force.

speaking at the reception, hassan ashmawi, secretary-general of the egypt-china friendship association, extended hearty congratulations to the chinese government and people on the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. he said, "we are very happy for this victory won by our friend people's china through its own efforts and the efforts of the countries which have constantly struggled for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. we are sure that friendly china will, together with other nations, play a more important role in the united nations in defending world peace."

ashmawi also expressed thanks for china's support to the arab countries in their struggle against israeli aggression. he hoped that the friendly relations between egypt and china will be further developed and strengthened.

chinese ambassador chai tse-min, on behalf of the chinese government and people, thanked the egyptian government and other friendly countries for the efforts they have made for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. china, he said, will continue to firmly support the struggle waged by the egyptian, palestinian and other arab people in their just struggle against u.s. and israeli aggression, and will firmly support other nations' struggle against foreign interference and domination. he also hoped that the friendly relations between china and egypt will be further developed.

the reception was also attended by diplomatic envoys of various friendly countries to egypt.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Minister of Trade of Guyana Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

david a. singh, minister of trade of the cooperative republic of guyana, and mrs. singh gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the government trade mission of guyana led by minister singh.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, and his wife hsu nan-ping; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; sha feng, minister, and liang chang-wu, vice-minister, of agriculture and forestry, chen shao-kun, minister, and lin tse-sheng, vice-minister, of the ministry of metallurgical industry; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of chinese import and export corporations.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to china were present.

minister singh spoke first at the banquet. he expressed satisfaction over their visit. he said: "the representatives with whom we have spoken, have on every occasion shown a deep understanding of our problems and a willingness to assist us. this has not been in the spirit of a big nation talking to a small nation as we have sometimes known in the past, but in the spirit of two friendly states stretching out their hands to each other in friendship and equality. we have achieved much in our talks."

the minister pointed out that the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations "will add a new dimension to this world body as china is providing a new and effective force in international affairs."

minister singh praised the eight principles on which china provides technical assistance and aid to friendly nations. he said: "new countries like mine are beginning to find that some aid programmes sponsored by some countries are proving a very heavy burden to carry. the overhead expenses of their officers have been excessive and their interest rates and terms of repayment beyond the capacity of the project to bear or the country to carry."

he continued: "again we find that some countries give with one hand and take with the other -- usually taking several times the amount they give. this has been the experience of countries in africa, asia and latin america."

in his speech, minister pai hsiang-kuo said: "the current visit to china by his excellency minister david singh and other guests on the mission, the talks between us, especially the meetings and friendly conversations between leading members of our country and the mission have greatly enhanced the friendship and mutual understanding between us, thus creating favourable conditions for the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guyana. our two peoples experienced similar sufferings in the past. both of them were subjected to the oppression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism. and now we are confronted with the common struggle of opposing imperialism, safeguarding national independence and defending state sovereignty. the development and consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of china and guyana are not only in the fundamental interests of our two peoples but are also conducive to the asian, african and latin american people's common cause of unity against imperialism."

minister pai hsiang-kuo said that the visit by the government trade mission of guyana was a support and encouragement to the chinese people. he requested the mission to bring the profound friendship of the chinese people to the guyanese people when it returned home, and wished the guyanese people new successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building up their country.

Trade Agreements between China and Guyana Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

two trade agreements between china and guyana were signed in peking today. one is the agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the cooperative republic of guyana on the development of trade relations between the two countries and the mutual establishment of trade missions. the other is the agreement between the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and the ministry of trade of the cooperative republic of guyana relating to import and export commodities of china and guyana.

david a. singh, guyanese minister of trade, and pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

all members of the guyanese government trade mission attended the signing ceremony.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of organizations concerned tu yung-hsi, chao chung-teh, chen teh-ho, cheng fei, peng chin-po, chang hsing-chiao, shen yun-ao and others were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Economic Circles Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

a 15-member visiting group of personages from tokyo economic circles led by takeo shooji, and three newsmen accompanying the group, arrived in peking by air this evening at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the group includes: advisers kazutaka kikawada and shigeo nagano; members masaki nakajima, yoshizane iwasa, hiroki imazato, moriatsu minato, seiichi yamashita and ryooichi kawai; and assistants kazuo seki, tadao norimatsu, susumu yoda, hiroshi nishibori, takayoshi yokoyama and hironobu tsumaki.

among those who greeted the group at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade, the china-japan memorandum trade office, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, hsing jen-hsien, wu shu-tung and hsiao hsiang-chien.

also present were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, who is visiting peking, and yoshizo yasuda, chief

representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, arrived here aboard the same plane.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets 45th Anniversary of Armed Uprising of Indonesian People Against Dutch Colonialists

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in an editorial on november 10 greeted the 45th anniversary of the armed uprising of the indonesian people against the dutch colonialists.

the editorial says that under the leadership of the indonesian communist party, the heroic indonesian people staged their first nation-wide armed uprising against the dutch colonialists on november 12, 1926. it says, "on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the armed uprising, we extend our lofty salute to the indonesian communists and revolutionary people who have carried forward their glorious revolutionary traditions and persisted valiantly in armed struggle."

it points out that the armed uprising which lasted several months fully demonstrated the heroic spirit of the indonesian communists and revolutionary people of defying brute force and of daring to fight and win. this armed uprising dealt a heavy blow to the dutch colonialists and added a brilliant page to the history of the struggle of the indonesian people for national independence.

the editorial says that today, under the leadership of the communist party of indonesia, the indonesian people have heroically persisted in armed struggle under very difficult conditions in some areas of java, kalimantan, sumatra and sulawesi. it says, "the malayan people are inspired by the revolutionary heroism of the indonesian people. we are deeply convinced that no matter what difficulties may arise on the road of advance, they can in no way prevent the advance of the indonesian communist party and the indonesian people who will surely overcome all difficulties and bring the revolution to final victory."

North Kalimantan People's Armed Forces Win Victory in Ambush

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

the north kalimantan "news bulletin" recently carried a news letter describing how the north kalimantan people's armed forces won a victory in an ambush for an enemy military convoy. excerpts of the news letter read as follows:

since the beginning of this year, the north kalimantan people's armed forces mounted many attacks on the enemy in the first division of sarawak, dealing heavy blows at it. suffering setbacks, the enemy frantically counter-attacked and barbarously suppressed the local people along the highway serian in the first division in early june.

to puncture the enemy's counter-revolutionary arrogance, a fighting unit of the people's armed forces was ordered to speedily thrust into the serian highway area to conduct reconnaissance and make active propaganda among the people, organize them and strengthen unity between the people and the armed forces. after being well-informed about the enemy situation, the unit decided to ambush enemy convoys on the serian highway.

at midnight on july 1, the unit moved out quietly and reached the designated place at five o'clock in the morning. they lay in wait in two groups on the two sides of the highway.

after daybreak, traffic along the highway began to thicken. the fighters closely watched and waited the enemy with great patience. around 12 o'clock at noon, the sentry reported excitedly: "two military vehicles exclamation" the fighters then immediately got combat ready. when the enemy military vehicles entered the ambush ring, the people's fighters fiercely strafed them with dense crossfire at the order of the commander, putting the enemy in great confusion. the first enemy military car ran against the cliff at the road side while the second one followed suit, throwing out some of the enemy men on board.

in a few minutes, the two enemy military cars were destroyed, with nine enemy men killed, two wounded and the rest fled helter-skelter. rejoicing over their victory, the fighters hoisted a red flag on the highway. the local masses of people were happy to see the red flag fluttering in the breeze.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chairman of Nigerian National Sports Council Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

adefope, chairman of the national sports council of nigeria, arrived here by air this evening to attend the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament as a guest.

he was greeted at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned hsing jen-hsien, kuo lien-kang and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis players.

also present were m. p. akpoyoware, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nigerian embassy in peking, and a.a. efunkoya, leader of the nigerian table tennis delegation.

Chairman of AATTFIT Organizing Committee Wang Meng Fetes Chairman of National Sports Council of Nigeria Adefope

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

wang meng, chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, gave a banquet at noon today in honour of adefope, chairman of the national sports council of nigeria, who is here to see the friendship invitational tournament.

present at the banquet upon invitation was dr. a.a. efunkoya, leader of the table tennis delegation from nigeria.

also present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, chuang tse-tung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., leading members of chinese departments concerned ho kung-kai, hsing jen-hsien and kuo lien-kang, and chinese table tennis players including liang li-chen.

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe Warmly Welcomed in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 13, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea presented the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" at its first performance in kwangchow, south china, this evening. it was warmly applauded by the more than 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers who saw the performance.

leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, chen yu, jen szu-chung, wang shou-tao, chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi and su ke-chih were present. before the performance, they met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with sin in ha, leader of the troupe, and kim hyong won and chong chun hwan, deputy leaders of the troupe.

ma jang ok, counsellor of the korean embassy in china, who is now in kwangchow, and li gyong su, first secretary of the embassy, who had accompanied the opera troupe to kwangchow, attended the performance.

the korean artists were warmly applauded by the audience.

at the end of the performance, liu hsing-yuan and other comrades went on the stage, warmly shook hands with the artists and presented them with a floral basket in congratulation of their success.

the pyongyang national opera troupe arrived here from hangchow in east china by special train on november 11. the korean comrades-in-arms were given a hearty welcome at the railway station by leading members of various departments concerned of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. units stationed in kwangchow, chinese literary and art workers and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. comrade kung shih-chuan and troupe leader sin in ha spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere characteristic of the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean people.

comrade kung shih-chuan said: guided by the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung's revolutionary thinking on literature and art, the revolutionary literary and art workers of korea have gone among the masses and into the thick of practical struggle and created many excellent works which combine revolutionary content with a national form. the performance of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" in kwangchow would be a great inspiration to the revolutionary masses and literary and art workers of kwangtung province.

he added: the people of china and korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the militant friendship between the two peoples is sealed in blood, long tested and unbreakable; it is growing in scope and strength. the people in kwangtung province, like those in other parts of china, will for ever follow chairman mao's teachings and unite with the fraternal korean people, fight side by side with them and win victory together in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

sin in ha, leader of the opera troupe, conveyed warm, militant greetings from the people and literary and art workers of korea to the people and literary and art workers of kwangtung province.

he said: in accordance with the programmatic tasks set forth by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, the people and literary and art workers of our country are now deepening the chollima movement and waging a resolute struggle to smash the new war provocations by u.s. imperialism, against the revival of japanese militarism and for the independent unification of our fatherland.

he continued: the militant friendship between the people of korea and china has been founded and nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. it is unbreakable and no force on earth can destroy it. we will, as always, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, closely unite with the fraternal chinese people and fight on tenaciously against our common enemies, u.s. imperialism and the reviving japanese militarism.

after the banquet, the korean comrades-in-arms attended a soiree held in their honour and saw a theatrical performance.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Vasile Vilcu Visits Chinese Freighters

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 13, 1971)

comrade vasile vilcu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first secretary of the constanta county committee of the party and chairman of the constanta county people's council, yesterday visited chinese ocean-going freighters "jiang yin" and "xu chang" anchored at constanta port, and was warmly welcomed by leading members and crew members of the ships.

comrade vasile vilcu was accompanied by responsible members of the maritime company of romania, local party and government organs and administrative bureau of the port.

accompanying comrade vasile vilcu was also chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng who went to the port from bucharest.

when comrade vasile vilcu and other romanian comrades arrived at the chinese freighters, welcoming flags were hoisted and crew members standing in lines applauded to give them a warm welcome.

after the visit, the leading members of the two freighters gave a banquet on board the "jiang yin" in honour of comrade vasile vilcu and other romanian comrades.

at the banquet overflowing with a warm and friendly atmosphere, hsu chao-feng, political commissar of the "jiang yin", comrade vasile vilcu and ambassador chang hai-feng proposed toasts to the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of china and romania.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of rwanda, in conformity with the interests and desire of the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from november 12, 1971.

the government of the people's republic of china resolutely supports the government of the republic of rwanda in its struggle against neo-colonialism and for the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty. it supports the policy of peaceful cooperation between all the peoples practised by the government of the republic of rwanda.

the government of the republic of rwanda recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the two governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, peace and cooperation in the economic and technical fields between the two countries.

for the people's republic of china	for the republic of rwanda
(signed)	(signed)
chung hsi-tung	d. gashonga
ambassador and representative of the chinese government	minister of coordination of economic, technical and financial affairs of the presidency

done in kigali, november 12, 1971

Chinese Government Representative, Ambassador to Tanzania Visits Rwanda

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 13, 1971)

at the invitation of president gregoire kayibanda of the republic of rwanda, chung hsi-tung, representative of the government of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to tanzania, paid a friendly visit to kigali, capital of rwanda, from november 9 to 12, in the company of bangouka, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rwanda embassy in tanzania.

president gregoire kayibanda twice received ambassador chung hsi-tung during his stay there and had friendly talks with him.

ambassador chung hsi-tung and d. gashonga, minister of coordination of economic, technical and financial affairs of the presidency and acting minister of international cooperation of rwanda, held friendly talks on the development of the relations between china and rwanda and reached an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

upon his arrival at and departure from kigali, the chinese ambassador was welcomed and seen off at the airport by ntalikure, secretary-general of the presidency, gasamunyiga, press officer of the presidency, ngarukiyintwari, director of the foreign affairs department of the ministry of international cooperation, seziraniga and tangishaka, director and deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, and others.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Table Tennis Delegations from the Sudan and Dahomey Visit Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 14, 1971)

the table tennis delegation of the sudan headed by its leader mahmoud al hag abubekr and deputy leader fardous ali youssif and the table tennis delegation of dahomey headed by its leader c. francois and deputy leader k. franck returned to peking this afternoon after a visit to tientsin.

pi chien-chang, a leading member of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a luncheon today in honour of the friends from the sudan and dahomey. the luncheon was alive with expressions of unity and frienoship. pi chien-chang, c. francois and mahmoud al hag abubekr spoke, all looking forward to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china, the sudan and dahomey.

during their stay in tientsin, the two delegations visited the tientsin new harbour, the new harbour shipyard and other places, where they received a warm welcome.

on their arrival and departure, the delegations were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin physical culture and sports commission, the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the tientsin table tennis association as well as table tennis players.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Seizes Four More US Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

the ecuadorian naval force yesterday seized four more u.s. piratic fishing boats illegally intruding into ecuador's territorial waters, according to a report from quito.

the ecuadorian authorities announced that these fishing boats -- "a.k. strom", "elsie lory", "cabrillo" and "lexington" were seized off the "golfo de quayaquil" of ecuador as they were illegally fishing there in the morning and afternoon of november 13. all boats were taken to the port of salinas for trial.

a total of twelve u.s. piratic fishing boats illegally intruding into ecuador's territorial waters were seized by the ecuadorian naval authorities in the four days ending november 13. the three u.s. fishing boats seized on november 10 and five other u.s. boats seized on november 12, were released after paying fines.

Ecuador Seizes Five More US Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

five more u.s. piratic fishing boats illegally intruding into ecuador's territorial waters were seized by the ecuadorian naval force yesterday morning in order to defend the country's sovereign right over her territorial waters and protect her fishery resources, according to a report from quito.

the ecuadorian ministry of natural resources and tourism announced that the u.s. fishing boats "cheryl marie", "marys", "eastern pacific", "endeavor" and "royal pacific" were seized when they were fishing illegally within the ecuadorian territorial waters near punta anton and puntilla de santa elena.

it is now high season for tuna fishing. the u.s. piratic fishing boats have been continuously intruding into ecuador's territorial waters for illegal haulings. on november 10, three u.s. piratic fishing boats were seized by the ecuadorian naval authorities and were fined 99,680 dollars.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Calls on Albanian, Romanian Algerian Delegations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 13, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, huang hua, vice-chairman, and other members, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, have called on the albanian, romanian and algerian delegations since their arrival in new york, to thank them for their unremitting and effective efforts for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

on the afternoon of november 11, chairman chiao kuan-hua, vice-chairman huang hua and other members of the chinese delegation called on sami panolli, permanent representative of albania to the united nations, and other members of the albanian delegation, at the albanian mission.

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on the same afternoon, chairman chiao kuan-hua, vice-chairman huang hua and other members of the chinese delegation called on nicolae ecobescu, vice-foreign minister and vice-chairman of the romanian delegation, gheorghe diaconescu, permanent representative of romania to the united nations, at the romanian mission.

yesterday evening, chairman chiao kuan-hua and other members of the chinese delegation called on abdellatif rahal, permanent representative of algeria to the united nations, at the algerian mission.

during the calls, chairman chiao kuan-hua and others had cordial and friendly talks with the albanian, romanian and algerian friends.

Chairman Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice Chairman Huang Hua of Chinese Delegation Call on Adam Malik, President of 26th Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 13, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, huang hua, vice-chairman, and hsiung hsiang-hui, representative, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, called on adam malik, president of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, at the u.n. headquarters yesterday morning.

present on the occasion were a.b. lubis, chef de cabinet of the ministry of foreign affairs of indonesia, mrs. e. wirjosaputro, legal adviser to president malik, and a. alatas, chief of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs of indonesia.

the call proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua and representative hsiung hsiang-hui had a business meeting with constantin a. stavropoulos, under-secretary-general of the u.n. for general assembly and legal affairs, at the u.n. headquarters yesterday morning. c.v. narasimhan, chef de cabinet of the u.n. secretary-general, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Wang Kuo-chuan and Other Comrades Meet American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and other comrades met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this evening with american friends mrs. carmelita hinton, mother of william h. hinton, william h. hinton, joanne hinton, joan hinton, erwin engst, bertha sneck, carmelita hinton and fred engst.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chang wen-chin, chang ying, cheng chi-hung, lin chen, hsing chiang, chu liang, kao chien-chung, chi chao-chu, shen jo-yun, chao feng-feng, yu tsu-yuan, lien cheng-pao and hu feng-hsien.

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RURAL LEADERSHIP

From Matter to Perception and Thought

by

Sun Fu-ch'en (孙福臣), First Secretary of CCP
Ch'ienyang District Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1971)

After reading Lenin's brilliant work "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and studying again Chairman Mao's brilliant works "On Practice," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" etc., I began to benefit from conscientious reading. In the past I always thought it difficult to understand Marxist and Leninist books and failed to find a way to initiate myself into these books. After this study I think that I have found the way and my desire to learn increases as I learn more. In the course of study I have deepened my understanding of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge with reference to reality and through summing up of my own experience and the lessons learned.

Emphasizing Investigation and Grasping First-Hand Information

In the spring last year when the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production was developing in depth, some new questions were brought forth. However, I was hesitant about how to settle these questions because I failed to grasp first-hand information. Thus I spent more than 20 days' time going to 11 hsien together with several comrades. I heard that the poor and lower-middle peasants in Hsienfeng production brigade of Ch'enhsi hsien began responding to great leader Chairman Mao's call for self-reliance and arduous struggle as early as 1964. They directed

subterranean water from 'Ch'ehotung" up the high mountains and turned dry areas where "water is as expensive as oil and nine harvests out of ten are poor," into areas of good harvest in spite of flood or drought.

After hearing this I thought it was not bad and wanted to sum up and popularize this example as an answer to some of the questions arising out of the movement of learning from Tachai. However, I also heard some dissenting views, saying that food grain output in this production brigade was still not very high and that therefore some more thought should be given to it before it could be chosen as an advanced model for the entire area. Later I sent people there twice to clarify the situation. Some of them came back and said the output was good but some said just so so. Now was the output really good and if so where were the good points? I had many question marks in my head.

Chairman Mao taught us: "For those who are responsible for leadership work, the most basic method for understanding the situation is to grasp a few cities and rural areas systematically and use basic Marxist viewpoints, that is, the method of class analysis, to conduct several meticulous investigations." Studying of Chairman Mao's teaching made me realize that it was naturally no good to sit in the office and rely on reports and information alone; in fact even simply going out of the office, looking around, and conducting some general investigations could not solve the problems. To know objective happenings we must go directly to the basic level and conduct meticulous investigation.

Thus I went to Hsienfeng production brigade, went deep into "Ch'ehotung" to look at the water conservation project, climbed up high mountains to look at the winding ditches as well as studied and held symposiums together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. By seeing with my own eyes, inquiring with my own mouth, listening with my own ears and taking notes with my own hands, moving deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants' struggle against nature helped me to know more profoundly about Hsienfeng production brigade. I then realized that Hsienfeng production brigade was an advanced model emerging from the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. Like the growth of any other newborn thing, this newborn advanced model could not be perfect from the beginning. But although there were some problems, the main aspect was good and the orientation was correct. With this understanding, we became more confident about establishing this model.

The process of understanding Hsienfeng production brigade reminded me of a question: Why was it that in investigation we must go down all the way to the bottom personally instead of merely viewing things as on a galloping horse or listening to general reports? Lenin said: "The viewpoint of life and practice should be the primary and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge." Chairman Mao also said: "Knowledge separated from practice is impossible." True knowledge can only come from the practice of the masses. Viewing things from the back of a galloping horse and listening to general reports without truly penetrating into the basic level, without staying at specific spots, without learning from the masses zealously and

without conducting meticulous investigations certainly cannot result in any true knowledge. The only way to make our own subjective knowledge consistent with objective reality is through personal practice, personal penetrating investigation and direct grasping of first-hand information. This is a struggle between the materialist line of knowledge and the idealist line of knowledge.

Great teacher Lenin taught us: "Do things proceed from matter to perception and thought or from thought and perception to matter? Engels advocated the first line, that is, the materialist line but Mach advocated the second line, that is, the idealist line." If I tried to understand Hsienfeng production brigade through haphazard impressions instead of establishing direct contact with it, I would be implementing the idealist line consciously or subconsciously, separating things subjective from things objective and separating knowledge from practice.

Elevation to Rational Knowledge Through Intensive Study

Can we acquire correct knowledge and find good ways for solving problems simply by going to the basic level to conduct investigation and grasp some information? Not necessarily. Once when I conducted investigation in a hsien, I discovered that this hsien had relatively good models in the movement of learning from Tachai but did not truly push them forward in the communes and production brigades. I was very disturbed by this situation and demanded that the Party committee of the hsien take action. After a period of time I went to this hsien again and discovered that this problem was still not solved.

Why was it that problems could not be solved even after conducting investigation, grasping first-hand information and bringing forth proposals? Later I studied relevant teachings by Lenin and Chairman Mao again. Lenin said: "Material abstraction, abstraction of natural laws, abstraction of values, etc., in other words, all scientific (correct, serious, non-fictitious) abstractions, more profoundly, more correctly and more totally reflect nature." Chairman Mao pointed out profoundly: "The real task of knowing is, through perception, to arrive at ideas, to arrive step by step at the comprehension of the internal contradictions of objective things, of their laws and of the internal relations between one process and another, that is, to arrive at logical knowledge."

In the course of investigation although I did find out something about the situation, yet I began solving the problems in a hurry without conducting serious analysis and study on the essence and laws concerning certain problems in this hsien. Thus I failed to obtain scientific abstraction and to reach theoretical knowledge. As a result, I also failed to solve these problems well.

During my second visit to this hsien, I extensively held symposiums of various kinds with responsible comrades, office cadres, basic-level cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the hsien and communes. In these

symposiums I used the viewpoint of classes and class struggle to investigate information obtained together with everybody and conducted analyses by "discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside." In this way I discovered the main reason for this hsien's failure to develop the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production in depth and realistically was that the comrades failed to grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Some of the members of some of the leadership squads of communes were arrogant, self-complacent and stagnant and failed to learn from the advanced experience of other localities modestly. Some of the members lacked the idea of continuing to make revolution and were unwilling to carry heavy burdens. Some of the members were weak in their policy viewpoint and failed to implement the Party's policies conscientiously.

But why were these problems not solved promptly? The cause again lay in the fact that some of the comrades in the hsien Party committee lacked understanding of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under the new situation and slackened the revolutionary building of the leadership squads. We decided to proceed from the consolidation of the education of the leadership squads at the hsien, commune and production brigade levels in ideology and the political line. This sped up the solution of problems and improved the situation quickly.

During one of the two investigations, we collected only some superficial information without conducting an intensive study, but another time we conscientiously studied things related to natural laws. The ways to go about it were different and the results were also different. This made me realize that information obtained from investigation was only perceptual knowledge reflecting the superficial phenomena of things and external relations of things. The only way to leap to rational knowledge, to understand the essence of things deeply, to grasp their principal contradictions and to find correct ways to solve the problems was to conduct intensive study under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on information obtained through investigation. If we do not endeavor to study, we shall make mistakes in economic principles because of making a minimum of effort, which Lenin once sharply criticized, and thus we would become half baked materialists.

Practicing Repeatedly and Eliminating the Idealist Spirit Incessantly

Contradictions in the objective world change in an unlimited way and the process of knowledge reflecting the objective world is also unlimited. To make our own thinking consistent with objective reality and truly seize the right to speak and the right to lead, we must practice perseveringly and repeatedly, conduct investigation and study repeatedly, and never stop at a single investigation and a single process of knowledge.

We acquired experience and learned a lesson in this connection in the course of popularizing the double cropping of rice in our area: Last year

the poor and lower-middle peasants of P'ingyüan production brigade, Yenmen commune, Mayang hsien, engaged in farming perseveringly for the sake of revolution. They used scientific methods of farming and achieved double cropping of rice in 90 percent of the fields, thus scoring a very high output. After an investigation and study we conscientiously summed up P'ingyüan production brigade's experience.

We thought we should be able to do a good job in pushing forward double cropping of rice throughout the area if we followed this example. However, the actual situation turned out to be different from what we imagined. There were some difficulties in some of the high and cold mountain areas. Why was it that we could not extensively push forward experience summed up from practice? Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The history of human knowledge teaches us that many theoretical truths are not complete; their incompleteness has to be corrected through practical examination."

Objective happenings are very complicated. The experience of P'ingyüan production brigade in the popularization of double cropping of rice indeed had its general significance as a guidance. However, some of this experience had a local nature because under the specific conditions certain concrete technical measures in this experience were developed on the plain of Hoku, while Ch'ienyang area was a mountain area, with 80 percent of it being mountainous, 10 percent being water and only 10 percent being arable land. Furthermore, some of the areas were in high and cold mountains. If we asked all areas to act according to P'ingyüan production brigade's experience without conducting penetrating investigation and study, we would still be allowing subjective things to separate from objective things and slip onto the evil road of idealism. The only way to avoid the local limitations, adapt our subjective viewpoint to the objective world and correctly guide the practice of revolution is to persist in the viewpoint that practice is the only criterion for examining truth, reject idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, examine our own thinking, planning, and methods in the practice of the masses and constantly persevere in truth and correct mistakes.

Thus I went to Yangliu production brigade of Ch'ienyang hsien on Hsüehfeng Mountain twice with some comrades. In this area, which was 1,400 meters above sea level, "the cliffs are steep and the sun shines for less than half a day," with snow in spring and frost in summer. This is a famous high and cold area. However, after three years' experimentation, the poor and lower-middle peasants finally opened a road to double cropping on high and cold mountain areas by adopting a series of measures including, advancing the season in an appropriate manner, popularizing early-ripening species, digging of ditches to drain flood water, properly increasing the application of fertilizer and careful cultivation and management, etc. The average output in the 13 mow of experimental double cropping rice fields last year was 1,005 chin. This year the area of double cropping of rice was increased to 301 mow and a bumper harvest of early rice was achieved, with average per-mow output reaching 530-odd chin. Late rice was also growing healthily throughout this area.

This experience was very convincing. If double cropping of rice could be done on snow-capped mountains, why could it not be achieved on river banks and plains? This also enabled us to have a relatively deep understanding of the objective laws governing double cropping of rice in high and cold mountain areas and to realize that it was not only possible to double crop but also plant more rice, not only possible to plant more but also achieve a high output. The key lay in giving prominence to proletarian politics and making a great ideological revolution. Then we developed propaganda and mobilization in a big way throughout the area to elevate understanding and liberate thinking. The masses in various localities studied the experience of advanced units such as Yangliu, P'ingyüan, etc. This helped to expand the area of double cropping of rice by 1,000,000 mow in this area this year. The area of double cropping was thus expanded by more than double as compared with last year.

The process of popularization of double cropping of rice was a process of "practice, understand, practice again, understand again." Freedom is achieved through understanding of the inevitable and remolding of the objective world. The deeper we understand objective laws the more freedom we shall gain from nature. As revolutionary teacher Lenin taught us: "Theory has to be translated into practice. Theory has to be encouraged by practice, corrected by practice and examined by practice." Correctness in one thing at one time does not mean "permanent correctness." Likewise, success in one thing at one time also does not mean "total success."

If we feel that we no longer need practice to correct and examine ourselves after acquiring certain correct understanding from practice, we shall violate the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and fall into the abyss of the "theory of completion at one stroke." The complexity and incessant changes of objective matters demand us to persevere in practicing repeatedly and understanding repeatedly. The only way to follow the materialist line thoroughly, eliminate the idealist spirit incessantly, remold our own power of understanding, raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do our revolutionary work in a still better way is to come from the practice of the masses and go back to the practice of the masses continuously.

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BASIC-LEVEL LEADERSHIP

Raise the Investigation-Study Level and Give Proper Guidance To Revolutionary Practice

- Members of the leading squad of Chuchou Rolling Stock Factory apply themselves to conscientious reading and a summing-up of experiences

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, November 14) Associating reality with conscientious reading, leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Chuchou Rolling Stock Factory, Hunan, have carried out an earnest summing-up of experiences and remolding of the world outlook in the course of investigation and study. On the basis of an increasingly rising level of investigation and study, they give proper guidance to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

A member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the factory had a production job assigned to him on a responsibility-sharing basis. He had at his finger-tips personnel and equipment distribution patterns of various workshops. He was no less familiar with everything else down to the last detail--the number of spare parts to a wagon, the kind of equipment required for the processing of a part, the man hours so involved, etc. He became known to everyone as a "walking dictionary." Having regard for the whole factory's production quota for 300 wagons and the data obtained in investigations and studies, he elaborately figured things out and hammered out a production plan. There was a time when the factory had to take time out for political line education. His mind dominated by the thought of "300 wagons," he took a fresh look at the matter. He joined various workshops and shifts and groups in lining up workers and working out wagon production programs and time schedules. No matter how he checked and re-checked, he always felt that he could not have everything at the same time. To initiate line education activity would make it impossible to fulfill the 300-car production target.

On learning about this, the workers criticized his way of reckoning with material and not the human factor. They pointed out in a resonant voice, "Line education must surely be given attention. The 300-car production plan can also be definitely fulfilled!"

He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Marxist-Leninist theories and methods should be applied to making systematic and close investigations and studies about our surroundings." He repeatedly tried to make himself understand Lenin's teaching, "Without correctly handling its problems politically, a class cannot maintain its rule and thus cannot solve its production work problem." He felt that in the course of investigation and study he had not very properly taken revolutionary theory and methods as a guide and had acquainted himself with nothing but the number of workers, the number of cars and the number of work-hours. He had

taken things only at face value. Thus he had everything at his finger-tips and yet without knowing its essence and its laws. With the workers' help, he vigorously criticized the theory of "productive forces" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. He once again set himself to making investigations and studies. Now everything dawned upon him sharp and clear. What struck him was the reservoir of cooperative spirit and creative spirit on the part of the revolutionary workers. In the factory, political line education did make a claim on time. Yet such education proved to be a further spur to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers of the whole factory. The upshot of it was that the 300-car production task was fulfilled in a and quick satisfactory manner.

The problem of where the sand-handling workshop should be built was made a target of three investigations and a heated debate by the leading members of the Party committee of Chuchou Rolling Stock Works. Two proposals followed the first investigation and research: (1) That the workshop be built near the material storage north of the railway for its contribution to the factory's expansion and development; (2) That the workshop be sited near the steel-casting workshop for it would involve only a small investment and a small area. At a Party committee discussion, those comrades behind the first proposal who voted down the second one gave as the reason an obstruction to the development of the steel-casting workshop. Those comrades behind the second proposal opposed the first for it required a big capital outlay and a big area for a site.

The debate got nowhere. A second investigation got under way. This time, they did so with their own proposed idea in mind. The deeper they went in their investigation the more convinced they became that their own proposal was compatible with reality and well justified. At another Party committee discussion, the gap widened between the two schools of opinion. Both sides came out with more data and arguments in support of their own view.

The third investigation came off with the workers' representatives invited by the Party committee to join in making on-the-spot observations and analyses. Unencumbered by any preconceived view, the workers' representatives, guided by realistic conditions brought to light what was to them correct in the two proposals, and suggested revisions. The result was that the reasonable part of the proposal calling for a small capital investment and a small site was allowed to stay while room for development was left for the steel-casting workshop. At last, everyone unanimously swung behind the third proposed program.

At a Party committee meeting to sum up the experiences related to the above, everyone studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Things in the world are complicated and decided by factors from all sides. A problem must be viewed all-sidedly and not one-sidedly." They came to understand that the first two investigations followed a pattern which was the very opposite of the spirit of this teaching from Chairman Mao. This pushed both sides to extremes in viewing things. Meanwhile, both insisted on the acceptance of their own view and took disregard of this view as their loss of face.

Therefore, a program was not geared to objective realities. Instead objective realities were made to fit into one's own subjective wish. Here, everyone came further to realize that only by consciously purging one's mind of the influence of idealist transcendentalism and metaphysics, fighting self and criticizing revisionism and striving to remold the world outlook can we make a success of investigation and study and decide a work program on the basis of reality.

In the trial-production of a spare part, the three-way valve, the Chuchou Rolling Stock Factory failed to meet the standard for quality. After investigations and studies in the workshop, the leading members of the Party committee of the factory put this down to a question related to the manufacture of outer coverings. Therefore, they racked their brains together with the workers devising ways and means. By pooling mass wisdom and resources, they cleared the hurdle. However, a wind test after an assemblage showed that quality still fell short of needs. Only after another investigation and study did the leading members of the Party committee realize that outer coverings had to do with only the body of the valve while its "heart," involving the quality of the brass casting, remained a problem unsolved. Therefore, members of the Party committee again organized a three-in-one combination group with the participation of workers and technical personnel to adopt wax-mold casting and other techniques. After repeated tests, they at last overcame the quality problem related to brass castings. But in production there again appeared a new contradiction: unstable quality made large-scale production impossible.

In the face of such conditions, the Party committee of the factory organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." They seriously summed up experiences related to the initial investigations and studies about the problem of the three-way valve and further criticized idealist transcendentalism.

For the third time, they went deep into the midst of iron-casting and manufacturing and assembling workshops. They at last found the crux of the quality problem related to the three-way valve. It turned out that equipment had fallen short of the standard for quality. That the problem had not been solved was due to the lack of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. With the essence of the problem held in its grasp, the Party committee of the factory aroused the masses to the full and insisted on adopting indigenous means in turning out equipment on their own. At last, the equipment problem was solved. This made for stability in the quality of the key product of three-way valves and their large-scale production.

Through investigations and studies concerning the three-way valve problem, the Party committee of the Chuchou Rolling Stock Factory came to realize that we must doggedly combine investigation and study with repeated

practice, carry out practice while making investigations and repeat the process again and again. Only in this way can we continuously purge our minds of the idealist spirit and really grasp the essence and the law of objective things.

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Be An Example of Doing Things in a Down-to-Earth Manner

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches, "A Communist Party member should be an example of doing things in a down-to-earth manner." The Party branch of Ch'ungp'oshao production brigade has seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching and continuously purged itself of the idealist spirit. It makes a practice of speaking the truth, getting down to earth and being frank and honest. The down-to-earth style hitherto promoted by Chairman Mao is further developed. The Party branch has won praise from the masses.

How To Map Out a Line of Inspection

Success in wide-area direct seeding of paddy won by Ch'ungp'oshao production brigade this year brought members of many fraternal communes and brigades over for an inspection. In a discussion of the problem of how to map out a line of inspection, two different schools of thought appeared among the cadres of the production brigade. Some pointed to the need of showing the good side to others and showing where direct seeding was the cause of luxuriant growth of paddy and not where the result was not so satisfactory. However, others held that the line of inspection might be broken with detours but shortcomings and weaknesses must not be covered up.

How should the line of inspection be toed after all? Party branch secretary Li Shun-hsiang led everyone in the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings about the human virtue of honesty. Everyone came to understand that by taking a look at only the good side and not at the bad side we could not have objective things reflected in their true light and that by giving others a glowing account of success not punctuated with traumatic lessons of failure, we can give the visitors no chance of getting at the law governing the development of a thing through both its positive and negative sides. Therefore, the problem of how we map out a line of inspection is actually one of whether we get down to earth.

After studying Chairman Mao's teachings, everyone became united in thinking very quickly. On July 27, Party branch secretary Li Shun-hsiang led the visitors to see two different groups of rice seedlings. He gave them a relatively close look at the fields where the state of growth was not so satisfactory. He followed things up with concrete examples of lessons drawn. The visitors got enlightened. They all said, "We have acquired Ch'ungp'oshao's successful experience in direct seeding. What is most cherished by us is the good down-to-earth style learned from the comrades of Ch'ungp'oshao."

To Seek a Continuoue Understanding of Objective Laws in the Course of Practice

In previous years, Ch'ungp'oshao production brigade used to plant rice seedlings which burst into leaf by April, when everyone got busy from

dawn to dusk. By June, some replacement seedlings had yet to be put in. In the spring of this year, some people put to the Party branch the suggestion that seedlings be planted artificially and planted ahead of the accustomed season, in order to create favorable conditions for the achievement of a bumper food harvest this year.

A cadres' meeting was the scene of animated discussion. Some shaking their heads said that planting seedlings in April was following the natural law. No amount of enthusiasm was the substitute for a down-to-earth approach. Some others took issue with this, claiming that a brigade's experiment with artificially-bred seedlings last year had already proved ahead-of-season seedling planting a feasible step. "How can we say it is not a down-to-earth approach?" they asked. Those comrades holding a dissenting view retorted, "It was in April that we planted seedlings last year. Warm climate prevailed then. Now February is just beginning. Even if rice buds burst into leaf, they will succumb to the severity of cold. Is this not an objective reality?"

What should be a down-to-earth approach? Everyone studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "'Facts' represent all that exist objectively. The truth that we seek therein represents the internal relations or the law in an objective thing. 'Seeking' is for us to do research." Everyone received great enlightenment in the light of practice of the artificial breeding of seedlings last year. Some cadres said, "Through last year's practice, we have come to understand that we can breed seedlings artificially. We have acquired a different way of rice seeding. This marks a step ahead for us. Now we must go a step further in grasping the laws governing the growth of seedlings, in order to better transform the objective world." At last, everyone decided to breed seedlings under cover of thin plastic sheetings.

Thanks to great care and attention, the first lot of luxuriant and thriving seedlings was claimed by Ch'ungp'oshao on February 15. Wide-area seedling transplanting started 48 days earlier than in previous years.

Such a development gave cadres profound education. Everyone came to understand that only through practice, knowledge, practice again and knowledge again could we come to the knowledge of objective things from ignorance and greater knowledge from scanty knowledge, true to the down-to-earth principle, that if we think that knowledge of an objective thing could be "exhausted at once," then it was idealist transcendentalism asserting itself in our minds, and that thereafter, they should be more mindful of study and practice and of investigation and research. They combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific attitude in leading the broad masses to forge continuously ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. (NCNA Correspondent)

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EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Persevere in Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line for Education, Carry Out Universal Primary and Middle School Education in Mountain Areas

by

P'inglu Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao November 13, 1971)

North of our hsien lie the Chungt'iao Mountains, and on the south we are bounded by the banks of the Yellow River. Mountain peaks rise on top of one another, the land is crisscrossed by gullies and valleys and the inhabitants are scattered all over the landscape. Of the 1,171 natural villages, some 666 are hamlets with less than 15 households each. In 1958, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, adopted the policy of running small scattered schools in accordance with the character of the mountain region, and about 90 percent of the school-age children were able to attend classes. However, because renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents did their utmost to wreck the schools run by the masses, many children of the poor and lower-middle peasants were forced to stop their schooling.

The great proletarian cultural revolution completely destroyed the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i, and in active response to the directive of "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class" issued by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants organized Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams one after another and stationed them in schools.

Since the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, Party leadership over education work has been further strengthened, and the number of primary schools has risen from 433 to over 500 in the whole hsien. The number of children from 7 to 12 years of age attending schools has reached 98 percent of the total number of children of that age bracket, and the number of middle schools has developed from 4 to 71. Some 87 percent of primary school graduates can now attend junior middle schools, and basically, primary school and junior middle school education is being universally carried out in the mountain region.

The development of work for universal education in the mountain region was fraught with a struggle between the two lines in each step of its advance. From the practice of educational revolution, we profoundly realized that only by firmly and resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education could the contradictions and problems appearing in universal education be correctly solved and fresh victories in the revolution in education be consistently scored.

1. Should the distribution of primary schools be like a network of points reaching downward so as to make it convenient for children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school, or should it go for ostentation and things foreign by confining schools to towns and big villages?

Reflecting on the historical experience of universal education in our hsien since the liberation, we vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education. We decided in a manner appropriate to local conditions to take small-scale schools as the leading factor, make over-all arrangements and coordinated planning and set up a socialist universal education network in the hsien serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. We organized investigation teams and sent them separately to 13 communes to integrate themselves with more than 1,000 teachers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the hsien, going from village to village and house to house to investigate and grasp clearly the number of villages, households and children, as well as the current situation in the distribution of schools.

By means of repeatedly seeking the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we decided to set up whole-day schools in villages of 20 households or more (nearby villages included) and in localities where the number of school-age students was not less than 20. In villages of about 15 households where the number of school-age students was about 10, all-inclusive schools were set up, and for individual households tucked in hills or valleys, visiting teachers were provided. At the same time by making over-all planning, we scattered what should be scattered, developed what should be developed and moved what should be moved. Proceeding from reality and in a manner appropriate to local conditions we carried out rational arrangements to increase the number of primary schools to more than 500, and the number of 7-year middle schools to 71. Of the 203 production brigades in the whole hsien each brigade has on an average 2.5 primary schools and every three production brigades have a junior middle school. Basically they have succeeded in allowing the children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school without leaving the village or the brigade.

2. As the setting up of a socialist universal education network would require more school premises and teachers, should they merely rely on the state to run the schools, the masses to run the schools or on the state and the masses to run the schools collectively?

We made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's directive on "Schools operated in the countryside should adopt various forms of operation, and besides schools operated by the state, it is imperative to promote energetically schools collectively operated by the masses," maintained the policy of "walking on two legs" for running schools and energetically promoted schools run by the masses collectively. On the basis of actual conditions in our hsien, the key to the problem lay in adjusting the balance between public schools and private schools, and making reasonable distribution of the burden. We conducted a meticulous investigation on the number of the population, the size of the villages, the production conditions and the financial

income of 203 production brigades in the whole hsien as well as differentiated among types of brigades, whether by the river, on the plain or in the mountains. On the basis of the principle of reasonable distribution of burden, we adopted the method of taking from the affluent to help the needy. We took public schools from brigades with better economic conditions along the river and on the plains and supplemented them with private schools, and took from the mountain region private schools and supplemented them with public schools.

After adjusting the balance in this manner, we completely changed the irrational circumstances formed historically in which big villages and villages with better conditions on level grounds had more public and less private schools whereas villages with less favorable conditions and hamlets in the mountain region had more private and less public schools. The unified planning and arrangements, the bearing in mind of the interests of both sides and the reasonable distribution of burden were deeply welcomed by the masses and mobilized their activism for collectively running schools. The number of teachers in privately run schools increased from 186 to 638. Without asking the state for a single person or a single coin we set up more than 50 new primary schools and 47 new middle schools.

3. With the solving of the problem of teachers there followed a series of problems. What could be done for the lack of school premises and school equipment? What could be done for poor and lower-middle peasants with more children having financial difficulties?

We organized the masses and the teachers to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's series of directives on "relying on our own efforts," "arduous struggle" the practice of frugality in running schools and concern for the livelihood of the masses; we criticized the mentality of looking upward and stretching out hands for help, and the attitude of complete indifference to the masses. At the same time we proposed the following four methods.

(1) To take the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency and to use former brick yards and old temples for school premises.

(2) To mobilize the masses to contribute work and materials and use their own hands in repairing and building school premises.

(3) To use part of the funds allocated by the state on villages and production brigades with less favorable conditions for the purpose of materials and let the masses contribute labor for the construction of school premises.

(4) All the schools developed the practice of work while studying to solve the financial difficulties of children of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to reduce and gradually eliminate all fees and charges for the students.

A campaign to rely on one's own efforts, practice frugality in running schools and practice working while studying, was developed in a widespread manner in the hsien. For several years the broad masses of poor and

lower-middle peasants as well as revolutionary teachers and students have been using their own hands to build schools, repair school premises and make desks, have developed the practice of working while studying in a widespread manner which not only solved a greater part of the operational expenses of the schools, but also solved all the expenses for books and stationery for the students. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Now the schools are being run according to our wishes!"

4. Should schools in the countryside adopt various forms of operation or should it lay emphasis on the so-called "standardization"?

We organized the broad masses of teachers to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "In our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy classes," criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education of Liu Shao-ch'i, and criticized the mentality of bourgeois educational concept of the so-called "standardization." This has enabled the broad masses of teachers to realize that whether or not to run schools in various forms in the countryside was a major issue concerning whether or not we were implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for education and whether or not we are serving the poor and lower-middle peasants and serving agricultural production. After understanding has been advanced various forms of schooling such as all-inclusive schools, visiting schools, morning, noon and night classes, night schools for young people, spare-time political schools for youths, lessons given at home and instructions given any time have been developed in profusion like bamboo shoots after a spring shower in the hsien. In Tuman commune alone, there are more than ten forms of schools being operated. Of the 506 primary schools in the whole hsien some 139 are running the schools in various forms to make it convenient for the children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school in the vicinity.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Autonomous Hsien Has More Minority Cadres

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Nov. 15, 1971)

people of minority nationalities account for 68 per cent of the cadres at the production team, production brigade, commune, district and county levels in the tseheng puyi autonomous county of kweichow province in southwest china. the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels make it a conscious policy to take active steps to train such cadres.

tseheng is in a remote part of southwest kweichow province inhabited by puyi, miao, han and other nationalities.

minority cadres have been tempered in revolutionary struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's nationality policy. many have been elected to leading bodies during the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 30 are chief leading members of commune party committees or revolutionary committees. they are full of revolutionary enthusiasm, work hard and have close contacts with the people of the different nationalities. they are the backbone force in the minority areas.

to help the minority cadres raise their ideological and political consciousness and working ability, the county held study classes in mao tsetung thought and the party's policies. the party organizations and revolutionary committees also educate them in ideology and political line in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

during this year's spring farming, a leading member of the panyung commune revolutionary committee went to the tapanyung production brigade to see how things were going. he noticed that some leading members of the brigade concentrated on production without any alertness to class struggle because the situation was good. a handful of class enemies started sabotaging activities. the leading member of the commune revolutionary committee helped the brigade start a study class in which the cadres of the production brigade and teams conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle in connection with actual conditions. this helped raise their political consciousness. they have studied hard ever since and firmly grasped the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines which are the key questions. they lead the people in offensives against the class enemies to continue consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

while educating the minority cadres, the party organizations and revolutionary committees pay attention to summing up and popularizing advanced experience of the cadres for others to follow. a leading member of the county went among the masses to make investigations and study. he observed that the party branch secretary of the yata brigade in the pachin people's commune, wang kuo-tsai, of puyi nationality, was a model cadre. he had studied

chairman mao's works conscientiously, kept the good qualities of the working people and forged close links with them. he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in keeping to the socialist road and steadily strengthening the brigade collective economy. the county leading group summed up and popularized wang kuo-tsai's advanced experience. this speeded up ideological revolutionization of the leading groups at all levels and promoted the mass movement in the county for the study of mao tsetung thought.

minority cadres in the county have enhanced their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line as a result of conscientious study. pan yung-yu, a poor peasant of puyi nationality, is deputy secretary of the party committee of the jungtu people's commune and company commander of a brigade militia group. following chairman mao's teaching "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution", he is modest and prudent. he is not divorced from practice, the masses or collective productive labour. led by the members of the party committee, the cadres throughout the commune take regular part in collective productive labour and lead the masses in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has brought advances in both revolution and production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades Meet Table Tennis Delegation to AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1971)

chinese party and government leading comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, wu teh, chi peng-fei and wang kuo-chuan this evening met the table tennis delegations of various countries and regions to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and the reporters accompanying the delegations, leading members of the international table tennis federation, and the delegations of table tennis federations of latin american countries who have come to see the tournament upon invitation. they all-together numbered more than 600.

the meeting was full of warm expressions of the unity and friendship between the chinese people and peoples of asia, africa and latin america. premier chou en-lai, chiang ching, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying and other chinese party and government leading comrades cordially shook hands with the leaders of the table tennis delegations of various countries and regions and leading members of the international table tennis federation and warmly applauded the table tennis players and coaches of various countries, extending congratulations on the successful conclusion of the friendship invitational tournament and the new contributions made by the players to enhancing the friendship among the peoples of asia and africa. the friends from various countries also warmly applauded the chinese party and government leading comrades.

the friends of various countries at the meeting were:

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and his wife; koji goto, first vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and leader of the table tennis delegation of japan; a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the i.t.t.f.; jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; a.a. heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f., acting president of the african table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation; jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f., president of the south american table tennis federation and leader of the delegation of the s.a.t.t.f.;

the table tennis delegation of afghanistan led by m. haidar miakhale; the table tennis delegation of algeria led by bekka abdennour; the table tennis delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by ahmed el-kebsi; the table tennis delegation of burma led by lin thain moung; the table tennis delegation of the kingdom of cambodia led by chan youran; the table tennis delegation of cameroon led by daouda youssoufa; the table tennis delegation of ceylon led by salgadoe; the table tennis delegation of dahomey led by c. francois; the table tennis delegation

of the democratic people's republic of korea led by li gwang ju; the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien; the table tennis delegation of egypt led by t. helal and wife of t. helal; the table tennis delegation of equatorial guinea led by felipe ondo obiang; the table tennis delegation of ethiopia led by tequame wolde tsadik; the table tennis delegation of the gambia led by g.b. j'oof; the table tennis delegation of ghana led by s.b.f. laing; the table tennis delegation of guinea led by ahmadou dieng; the table tennis delegation of india led by ranga ramanujan; the table tennis delegation of iran led by arvin; the table tennis delegation of iraq led by khalil ibrahim al-abdulah; eitaro takehara, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of japan, and members of the delegation; the table tennis delegation of kuwait led by abdullah yousef jamal; the table tennis delegation of laos (the laotian patriotic front) led by phonesay santhavasy; the table tennis delegation of lebanon led by michel sbat; the table tennis delegation of liberia led by mckinley a. deshield; the table tennis delegation of libya led by ebrahem mahgoub; the table tennis delegation of malaysia led by abdul karim bin ineh; the table tennis delegation of mali led by sekou diakite; the table tennis delegation of mauritania led by sidi mohamed deidi; the table tennis delegation of mauritius led by j. de laitre; the table tennis delegation of morocco led by abdelaziz kettani; n. singh, secretary of the table tennis delegation of nepal, and members of the delegation; the table tennis delegation of nigeria led by a.a. efunkoya; the table tennis delegation of pakistan led by a.k. hamarani; the table tennis delegation of palestine led by said nemer al sabi; the table tennis delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by hussein abdulla abdo yafee; the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of the congo led by gassai-morero; the table tennis delegation of senegal led by moustapha camara; the table tennis delegation of sierra leone led by s.a.t. koroma; the table tennis delegation of singapore led by loke mun chong; the table tennis delegation of somalia led by mohamud musse hersi; the table tennis delegation of the sudan led by mahmoud al hag abubekr; the table tennis delegation of syria led by mohammad ghabbash; the table tennis delegation of tanzania led by henry clemens; the table tennis delegation of togo led by tobias emmanuel; the table tennis delegation of tunisia led by louertani slaheddine; ali abali, president of the table tennis federation of turkey; the table tennis delegation of uganda led by francis nyangweso; the table tennis delegation of zambia led by abdul dudhia, and the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china led by yu pu-hsueh, and

guests coming to see the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.: mahmoud chehata, vice-president of the supreme council for sports in africa and director general of sports of the ministry of youth and sports of tunisia; ndi sima joseph, a leading member of the supreme council for sports in africa; and adefope, chairman of the national sports council of nigeria; the delegation of the chilean table tennis federation led by carlos veliz vilches; the delegation of the colombian table tennis association led by ricardo montoya, and the delegation of the mexican table tennis federation led by helios farrell.

the hongkong-macao visiting group led by li tien that has come to see the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. took part in the meeting.

also present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned including peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, han nien-lung, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan and lin hui-ching.

also present were wang meng, chairman, ting kuo-yu, tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee.

Grand Closing Ceremony of AATTFIT in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1971)

a grand closing ceremony of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was held at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. the tournament was aimed at "enhancing friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa".

during the friendship invitational tournament, which opened on november 2, several hundred players from more than 40 countries and regions, through wide contacts and friendly competition and by learning from one another for common improvement, made positive contributions to further promoting the friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia and africa and the development of table tennis on the two continents.

friends and table tennis players from various countries and chinese workers, peasants and soldiers, totalling about 20,000, who attended the grand ceremony this evening, warmly acclaimed the great success of the friendship invitational tournament.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth watched the finals in the last four individual events and attended the closing ceremony upon invitation.

present were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiang ching, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang meng, chairman of the state physical culture and sports commission and chairman of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee; and wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

attending the grand gathering and seated in the front row of the rostrum were:

li gwang ju, leader of the table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea; a.a. neif, vice-president of the international table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation; koji goto, first vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and leader of the table tennis delegation from japan; j. de laitre, leader of the table tennis delegation from mauritius; and gen. n. sham sher j. b. rana, leader of the table tennis delegation from nepal;

roy evans, president of the i.t.t.f. and madame roy evans; mahmoud chehata, vice-president of the supreme council for sports in africa and director general of sports of the ministry of youth and sports of tunisia; jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f., president of the south american table tennis federation and leader of the s.a.t.t.f. delegation; and

ta quang chien, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam; phonesay santhavasy, leader of the table tennis delegation from laos (laotian patriotic front); and said nemer al sabi, leader of the table tennis delegation from palestine. leaders of the table tennis delegations from other countries in asia and africa to the friendship invitational tournament were all seated in the rostrum on invitation.

also seated in the rostrum were:

a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the i.t.t.f.; jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and madame jean mercier; ndi sima joseph, a leading member of the supreme council for sports in africa; adefope, chairman of the national sports council of nigeria; and leaders of the delegations of the table tennis federations of chile, colombia and mexico; who have come to see the friendship invitational tournament;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; and frederik nisakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau;

thiounn munn, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; madame sarin chhak, wife of minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak; madame duong sam ol, wife of general duong sam ol; madame van piny, wife of second vice-minister of foreign affairs van piny; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia;

colonel maung twin, leader of the government trade delegation of the union of burma and minister for trade, and japanese friend kinkazu saionji, who are visiting peking; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and diplomatic officials of embassies of asian and african countries in peking.

the capital indoor stadium was ablaze with lights this evening. all around there was a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship among peoples and sportsmen of various countries.

the hall burst into prolonged stormy applause when samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, comrades premier chou en-lai, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and other comrades mounted the rostrum at quarter past eight.

the closing ceremony was preceded by the finals in the men's and women's singles and doubles events, which took place between korean, japanese and chinese players. the winners and runners-up in these events were decided in two hours of friendly competition, which rounded off the tournament. in all, more than 1,000 matches were played in the two team and eight individual events at the tournament.

after the competition, leading officials of the international table tennis federation, messrs. roy evans, koji goto, a. k. vint and jean mercier, at the request of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, awarded prizes to the winners, runners-up and semi-finalists in the men's and women's singles and doubles.

then, amidst strains of cheerful music, representatives of table tennis players from 46 countries and regions participating in the tournament received friendship awards. the whole hall burst into thunderous ovation to hail the success of the friendship invitational tournament.

wang meng, chairman of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, made a closing speech.

he said: the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament now came to a close. with feelings of joy, we heartily acclaim the success of the friendship invitational tournament.

wang meng said: please allow me to express, on behalf of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, high respects and hearty thanks to the friends of various countries for their spirit of unity, friendship and sincere cooperation.

he stated: let us work together to make the seeds of friendship sown at this friendship invitational tournament take root, blossom and bear still richer fruits in various asian and african countries.

he said: the next invitational tournament will be extended from asia and africa to include latin america. we wish in advance success to the asian, african and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

wang meng said in conclusion: we hope that the friendship and unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples and their sportsmen will grow stronger and develop day by day.

after his speech, more than 600 young men and women, wearing the costumes of various nationalities of china and coming out around a big basket of flowers symbolizing the friendship of the asian and african peoples, waved bouquets and coloured ribbons, beat drums and gongs, and danced to convey greetings to the asian and african friends. the capital indoor stadium was a moving scene of unity and friendship among the people of various countries.

also attending the closing ceremony were vice-chairmen of a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee ting kuo-yu, yu pu-hsuen, tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua, secretary general of the committee sung chung, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including yu sang, pai hsiang-kuo, tien wei-hsin, yao hsiao-cheng and li ching-chuan.

all the members of the hongkong-macao visiting group who came to see the tournament also attended.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: A Grand Meeting of Friendship, A Tremendous Success

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a grand meeting of friendship, a tremendous success", warmly hailing the successful conclusion of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. full text of the editorial follows:

the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament ended in triumph yesterday. thanks to the energetic efforts of friends from various asian and african countries, the friendship invitational tournament achieved tremendous success, fully attaining the goal of "enhancing friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa". we warmly congratulate the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament on its great success.

the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. was a grand meeting of friendship, a grand meeting of unity. it made new contributions to the unity and friendship of the people of asia and africa and added a new page to the development of table tennis on the two continents.

several hundred outstanding players and friends from sports circles of 51 countries and regions attended the tournament. they came from korea, an outpost in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, from fighting viet nam, laos and cambodia on the banks of the mekong river, from japan whose people are waging struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, from asian countries linked by the same mountains and rivers, from palestine and arab countries on the front of struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, and from african countries which are fighting heroically to safeguard national independence. though they came from different countries and are different in colour and language, they got together joyously for the common goal of promoting friendship and the development of table tennis. during the friendship invitational tournament, moving scenes of putting friendship and unity first were seen everywhere. it became customary for the players to practise together and teach and learn from one another before competition, and exchange warm congratulations and friendly encouragement after it. they were not conceited

when they won, nor frustrated when they lost. inside the competition arena they placed friendship above the score. outside it, they made friends with and cared for each other, and joyously sang songs of friendship. some friends from asia and africa put it aptly: "we have come to the tournament to seek friendship, and not for the sake of winning cups." "come for friendship" sums up the common desire of table tennis players from various countries. it fully shows that the people of asia and africa want friendship and unity and that this has become an irresistible trend of history.

the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. owed its tremendous success to the joint efforts of friends from various countries. all table tennis teams participating in the tournament contributed to its success. people were deeply impressed by their good sportsmanship and skill. friends from the international table tennis federation and african and latin american sports circles, who attended the friendship invitational tournament as observers, also gave tremendous encouragement and support to it. friends from various countries approached each other in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual help, friendship, equality and democratic consultation. this fully embodied the principle of equality among all nations, big or small, and marked a new trend in international sports.

we are delighted to see the new development of table tennis in asia and africa and the general rise of the level of table tennis players of various countries as demonstrated at the friendship invitational tournament. it is particularly gratifying that 28 african countries participated in the friendship invitational tournament and that they are entering the international arena of table tennis as a new force. table tennis will surely make further progress in asia and africa as a result of the friendship invitational tournament.

it was unanimously decided at a meeting of the heads of the delegations of various countries to the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. that the next table tennis friendship invitational tournament would include latin america as well. the meeting decided that the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament would be held at an appropriate date. the decision vividly reflects the common aspirations of the people and table tennis players of the three continents. it will surely produce good effects on strengthening the traditional friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america and promoting the development of table tennis in these areas.

the chinese people and sportsmen have always highly valued their friendship with the people and sportsmen of asian, african and latin american countries. the people of asia, africa and latin america have had common experiences and today they are confronted with the common tasks of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, fighting for national liberation and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. the common struggle has linked us closely. we will learn modestly from the people and sportsmen of asian, african and latin american countries and continue our efforts to enhance the friendship among the people and sportsmen of the three continents.

the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament has concluded with great success. our friends from various countries have brought us the precious friendship of asian and african peoples. as we are parting from one another, we would like to request our friends from asia and africa to carry home to their people the sincere friendship of the chinese people and table tennis players. we are convinced that the seed of friendship sown during this friendship invitational tournament will sprout and grow sturdily, put forth brilliant blossoms and bear bountiful fruit.

Grand Peking Reception Celebrates Success of AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1971)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a grand reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the successful conclusion of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. and wish success to the coming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the reception were the leaders and members of the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions participating in the tournament, newsmen attached to the delegations, as well as leading officials of the international table tennis federation, the supreme council for sports in africa, the african table tennis federation and the south american table tennis federation, and members of the delegations of table tennis associations from some latin american countries, who came to see the tournament upon invitation. they totalled more than 600.

also present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and chairman of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the grand reception was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship among asian, african and latin american peoples and sportsmen. friends from various countries talked heartily at the reception about their friendship and exchanged warm greetings on the complete success of the tournament..

wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, addressed the reception. on behalf of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the people of peking, wu teh warmly greeted the success of the tournament and heartily thanked the friends from various asian and african countries.

he pointed out: the present international situation is excellent. it is developing in the direction favourable to the peoples of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism. the daily awakening peoples of asia, africa and latin america have continuously scored new victories in their struggle against aggression, control, subversion and interference by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for defending national independence and state sovereignty and safeguarding their sovereignty over territorial waters and national resources.

it is precisely in this excellent situation that the friendship invitational tournament has been held. the full success of the invitational tournament marks the daily strengthening of the friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of asian and african countries. it reflects a gratifying development of table tennis in asia and africa.

wu ten said: we are happy to see that during this friendship invitational tournament, friends from asian and african countries, with the desire to promote friendship, have learned from and helped each other, made common progress and displayed good thinking, good style and good skill, thereby making contributions to the realization of the aims of the tournament. we greatly rejoice over the success scored by friends from asian and african countries.

he said: although the tournament has come to a close, the friendship forged among friends from asian and african countries during the tournament is lasting. our friends are now about to leave peking. please bring home with you the friendship of the chinese people for the asian and african peoples. let us exert our common efforts so that the flowers of friendship now in full bloom in the table tennis arena of asia and africa will bear abundant fruit.

in conclusion, he said: we are most happy that the next friendship invitational tournament will be extended from asia and africa to latin america. we are deeply convinced that the coming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will certainly make positive contributions to enhancing the friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of asian, african and latin american countries and to promoting the development of table tennis on these continents.

speaking at the reception on behalf of the six sponsor nations of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., mr. koji goto said: the friendship invitational tournament has achieved great success and come to a victorious close. i heartily rejoice over it and associate myself with our dear friends present here in extending warm greetings on this great victory.

he said: guided by the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", we have learned from, talked cordially and cooperated with each other, and exerted our common efforts in the friendship invitational tournament, thereby strengthening the mutual understanding, friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of asian and african countries. furthermore we have come to realize that winning or losing is temporary while friendship is everlasting. moreover, i hold that this friendship invitational tournament has made positive contributions to the improvement and development of skill in table tennis.

he pointed out: the great success of this friendship invitational tournament represents an enormous support and inspiration to the asian and african peoples in their struggle to win national liberation and safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

mr. koji goto warmly praised the united 750 million chinese people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao, have won victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and are unceasingly carrying on their construction, making leaps forward and obtaining important success. he said: our present visit to china has once again brought home to us the fact that the chinese people are the closest friends of the asian and african people.

he said: what is even more encouraging is the restoration to china of all her lawful rights in the united nations. i want to avail myself of this opportunity to extend once again my hearty congratulations. this is a happy event for the people the world over, especially those of asia, africa and latin america.

mr. koji goto said: on november 13, the meeting of heads of delegations to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament issued a communique which confirmed the great success and victory of the tournament. furthermore, it was decided to extend the scope of the tournament to latin america and to hold the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in the near future. the meeting also decided to set up a ten-nation preparatory committee comprising the six original sponsor nations as well as chile, ecuador, nigeria and tanzania, to effectively proceed with the preparation for the next tournament. let us pledge to work together for brilliant success in staging the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament and strive to make it a still greater success and victory, in the spirit of friendship and unity nurtured during this friendship invitational tournament and on the basis of the experience accumulated here exclamation

mr. koji goto said: small as the table tennis ball is, the friendship it engenders is valuable. we are bringing this friendship back home when we leave peking. dear friends exclamation good-bye to you all exclamation let us meet again at the future asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament with the participation of even more new friends.

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers'

bureau, attended the reception upon invitation. diplomatic envoys of various asian and african countries to china were present at the reception upon invitation.

also present were ting kuo-yu, yu pu-hsueh, tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned tien wei-hsin, han nien-lung, yao hsiao-cheng and li ching-chuan; and

the hongkong-macao visiting group which came to see the tournament.

Korean, Palestinian and Somali Table Tennis Delegation Visit PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1971)

the table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by li gwang ju, the table tennis delegation from palestine led by said nemer al sabi and the table tennis delegation from somalia led by mohamud musse hersi visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army today and watched a display of military training by the fighters.

when the korean, palestinian and somali delegations arrived at the unit, leading members and fighters of the unit gave them a warm welcome. hundreds of p.l.a. fighters held high red banners, beat drums and gongs and shouted: "a warm welcome to our afro-asian friends exclamation" "salute to our afro-asian friends exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

a leading member of the unit told the korean, palestinian and somali friends about the history and development of the unit. he said that among the fighters, many had responded to the call "resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, protect our homes and defend our motherland" and joined the chinese people's volunteers, and fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army to smash u.s. imperialist aggression. hearing this, the korean comrades warmly applauded the militant friendship between the people of china and korea.

the korean, palestinian and somali friends visited dormitories of the fighters and a club, where they learned how the fighters live and study. in the club, they saw weapons the army unit captured from the enemy during the revolutionary wars. to express the friendship of the palestinian people for the chinese people and army, khalid ajawi, member of the palestinian delegation, pinned a badge of the "al assifa" commandos on a p.l.a. fighter as a souvenir.

the korean, palestinian and somali friends also went to the shooting ground to watch a live shell shooting

exhibition and other items of military training. they warmly applauded the fighters for their fine performance. the leaders and deputy leaders of the visiting delegations practised live shell shooting in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. they were enthusiastically applauded for their fine skill.

at the end of the military performance, the visiting friends went forward to warmly shake hands with the p.l.a. fighters taking part in the military exhibition in congratulation. they posed for pictures with the fighters amid warm applause. the korean, palestinian and somali friends and the fighters cheered in praise of the close unity and militant friendship of the peoples of asia and africa.

accompanying the guests on the visit today were chia fu-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing-committee, lin hui-ching, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, and chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Government Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1971)

david a. singh, minister of trade of the cooperative republic of guyana, and mrs. singh and the guyanese government trade mission minister singh is leading left here by air today for a visit to kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, and leading members of other departments concerned tu yung-hsi, chao chung-teh, cheng fei, chen teh-ho, wang lei, hsi tao-chung, peng chin-po, shen yun-ao and chang hsing-chiao.

at the airport which flew the national flags of china and guyana, several thousand revolutionary people beat drums and gongs to express a warm send-off to the distinguished guests. minister singh and his wife and other guyanese guests walked round to bid farewell to the people. the young people cheered, danced and waved bouquets and colourful ribbons, greeting the successful visit of the guyanese government trade mission and wishing the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and guyana. the well-wishers held streamers inscribed with "firmly support the guyanese people in their struggle to safeguard national independence exclamation" "firmly support the people of various latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and other slogans.

present at the airport were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking alfonso fraga perez.

the guyanese guests are accompanied by sung suo-chang, a deputy departmental director under the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Pietro Nenni Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 15, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and his party left here for home by train today after concluding their visit to china.

mr. nenni and his party arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on november 13. during their stay here, the distinguished guests visited the china export commodities fair. mr. nenni and the other italian friends were honoured at a banquet given by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, on the evening of the 14th.

on their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, mr. nenni and his party were welcomed and seen off by kou ching-yen, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and leading members of other organizations concerned. hu shu-tu, leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, who accompanied the distinguished guests to kwangchow from peking, was present at the railway station to see them off.

alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy in peking, who is now in kwangchow, was present at the station to welcome and bid farewell to mr. nenni and his party.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hokkaido Workers' Group for Japan-China Exchanges Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 15, 1971)

an 11-member japanese hokkaido workers' group for japan-china exchanges led by yoshiharu sasaki, head, yoshio tanaka, deputy head, and mitsuo shoji, secretary general, of the group, arrived here by air this afternoon for a visit to china.

the group was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun and chang yu, and representatives of workers and teachers. the japanese friends were guests of honour at a banquet this evening given by the china-japan friendship association and the china international travel service.

before coming to peking, the group visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, anyuan and shanghai.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 16, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and rwanda". the editorial reads:

after friendly negotiations, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of rwanda have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. this decision is in conformity with the common interests and aspirations of the chinese and rwanda peoples, and reflects the daily development of the chinese people's friendship with the rwanda and other african peoples. on this we express our congratulations.

the rwanda people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. to oppose colonial domination and achieve national independence, they have waged a protracted struggle against imperialism. rwanda won independence in july 1962. at present, the rwanda people are determined to continue their struggle for safeguarding the independence of their country.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other."

the chinese and rwanda peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. we resolutely support the government of the republic of rwanda in its struggle against neo-colonialism and for the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty. we support the policy of peaceful coexistence between all the peoples practised by the government of the republic of rwanda. the rwanda government has also given support to china. at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, rwanda has recently voted for the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of china in the u.n. and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. we express our heartfelt thanks to the government of rwanda for this support.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. the chinese people are determined to liberate their own territory taiwan. all reactionary fallacies for creating "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or advertising that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", and all manoeuvres to create "an independent taiwan" are doomed to ignominious failure.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and rwanda has added a new page to the history of friendly relations between the two countries. we wish the sino-rwanda friendly relations continuous development under the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman, Vice Chairman of Chinese Delegation Pay Visit to UN Secretary-General U Thant

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 14, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations this morning paid a visit to the u.n. secretary-general u thant who is under medical treatment at the le roy hospital in new york.

during the visit, chairman chiao kuan-hua and vice-chairman huang hua presented to secretary-general u thant the credentials of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations and the credentials of the permanent representative and deputy representative of china on the security council of the united nations.

they had a friendly talk.

Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members of Chinese Delegation Call on, Meet Permanent Representatives of Some Countries to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 14, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, huang hua, vice-chairman, and other members of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, these days continued to call on or meet the permanent representatives of some countries to the u.n. to thank them for their unremitting efforts to uphold principle and justice for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

on the morning of november 12, fu hao, representative of the chinese delegation, called on el hadj abdoulaye toure, guinean permanent representative to the u.n.

on the same afternoon, chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation, called on salim ahmed salim, tanzanian permanent representative to the u.n. vice-chairman of the delegation, huang hua and alternate representative chang yung-kuan called on u twin, burmese permanent representative to the u.n., and talib el-shibib, iraqi permanent representative to the u.n., separately. representative fu hao and alternate representative tang ming-chao called on padma bahadur khatri, nepalese permanent representative to the u.n. fu hao also called on seydou traore, mali permanent representative to the u.n. representative hsiung hsiang-hui called on vernon johnson-mwaanga, zambian permanent representative to the u.n., and ismael byhe taylor-kamara, sierra leone permanent representative to the u.n., separately. representative chen chu and alternate representative an chih-yuan called on ricardo alarcon quesada, cuban permanent representative to the u.n., and lazar mojsov, yugoslav permanent representative to the u.n., separately.

on the morning of november 13, chiao kuan-hua and huang hua, chairman and vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, called on agha shahi, pakistan permanent representative to the u.n. representative fu hao called on hamilton shirley amera-singhe, ceylonese permanent representative to the u.n., and representative hsiung hsiang-hui called on abdulrashim abby faran, somali permanent representative to the u.n.

on the same morning, representative chen chu and alternate representative an chih-yuan met nicolas mondjo, permanent representative of the people's republic of the congo to the u.n. at the residence of the chinese delegation.

in the afternoon, representative fu hao called on abdul malek ismail, permanent representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen to the u.n., and yahya h. geghman, permanent representative of the arab republic of yemen to the u.n., separately.

on the same afternoon, chairman chiao kuan-hua met edvard hambro, norwegian permanent representative to the u.n. at the residence of the chinese delegation.

during these calls and meetings, chairman chiao kuan-hua, vice-chairman huang hua and other members of the chinese delegation had cordial and friendly talks with the permanent representatives of these countries to the united nations.

CHINA AND US

William H. Hinton and Other American Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1971)

william h. hinton, joanne hinton, carmelita hinton and three other american friends left here for home by air this morning after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, chia ting, cheng chi-hung, lin chen and chu liang.

present were william h. hinton's relatives and friends in peking mrs. carmelita hinton, joan hinton, erwin engst, bertha sneck, frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler, pat adler, ma hai-teh (george hatem), su fei, and mr. and mrs. hans muller.

END

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